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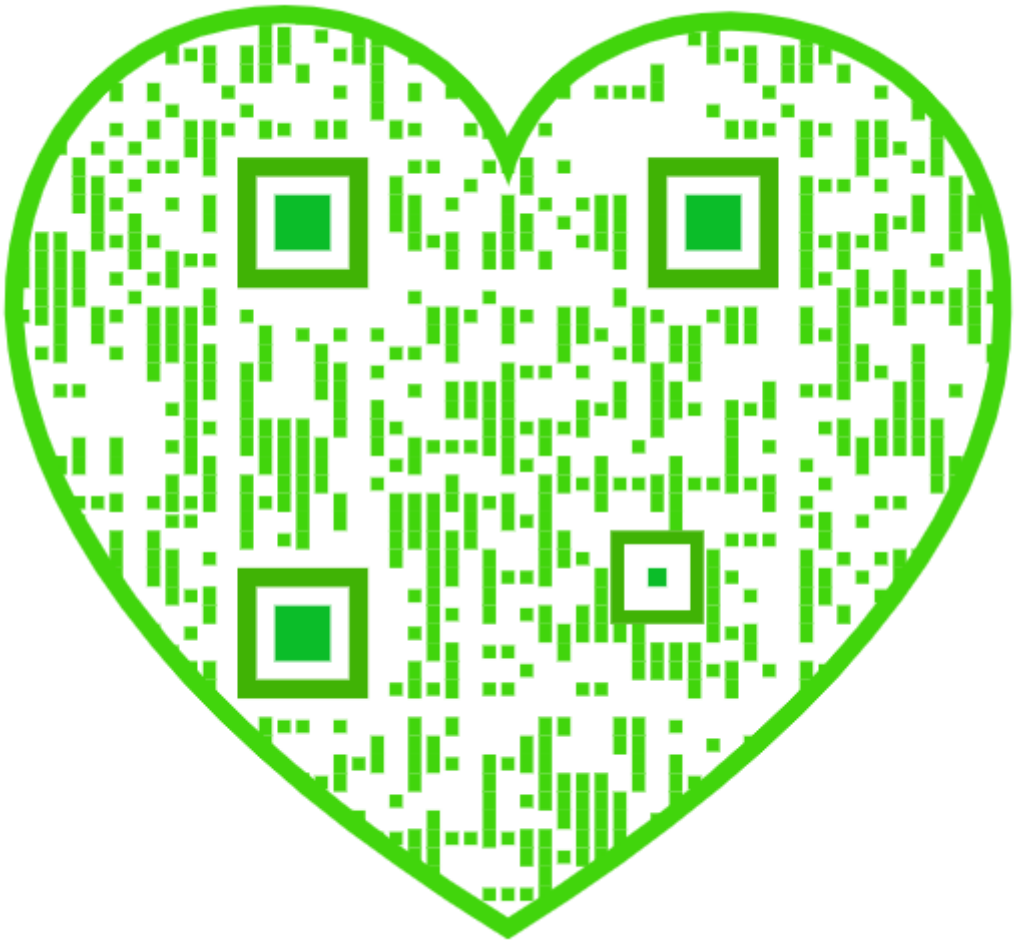

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POCKET COMPANION

TO

CULPEPER'S HERBAL,

OR

English Physician;

BEING

AN APPLICATION OF THE VIRTUES OF HERBS TO THE CURE OF ALL DISORDERS INCIDENT TO MANKIND,

ON AN

ENTIRE NEW PLAN,

EXHIBITING, AT ONE VIEW, THE VARIOUS REMEDIES

FOR THE

Cure of each Disorder,

THE SEVERAL HERBS, PARTS, OR PREPARATIONS OF HERBS RECOMMENDED,

BEING

ARRANGED UNDER THE HEADS OF THOSE DISORDERS THEY ARE INTENDED TO CURE.

THE WHOLE

Digested in Alphabetical Order,

AND FORMING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES.

To which is added,

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, BY HERBS.

BY J. INGLE.

London:

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1820.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH the Herbal, or English Physician of Culpeper, has gone through many editions, yet no one has ever thought of treating it in the manner undertaken in the present Work, notwithstanding the advantage that must evidently arise from the mode of arrangement that has been adopted as to ease of reference, and expedition in the practice it is designed to inculcate.

To the Herbarist, to those who prefer that simple practice in the art of healing as directed by Nature, which seeks for its remedies in the vegetable kingdom, the practice adopted by Galen, and since revived by Culpeper, by which he acquired immortal honour, and left a name to posterity, a publication of this kind must be a great acquisition, and indeed seems to have been long wanting. For such is the bounty of the all-wise Creator, in suffering medicine to grow out of the earth for the relief of its diseased inhabitants; so various, so many remedies being found for the cure of every disorder: health teeming in every field, and a healing balm under every hedge, that a method of classification such as here adopted, of the remedies for the cure

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of each disorder under the head of the disorders they are intended to cure, will not only be found a useful Companion to the original Treatise of Culpeper, but a Complete System of Domestic Medicine, easily to be referred to for the use of Families.

The Herbal, or English Physician of Culpeper, in its present state, is too complicated to be expeditiously referred to in cases of emergency, the numerous remedies for the cure of any particular disorder being dispersed over so large a portion of the Work, much time and great attention being necessary, in order to select from its different parts the information required. This, it must be acknowledged, would be greatly facilitated by a correct index: but when has ever an edition of this valuable book been published with that useful appendage or any thing that deserved the name? For what is given at the end certainly never deserved that title in any instance, for it does not refer to one twentieth part of the information contained; so that no real advantage can be derived from it. But allowing this not to be the case, and that the Index is the most correct possible, containing a reference to every part, even then it would not be half so easy to refer to as the present classification, where the remedies for the cure of every disorder are exhibited at once, and may be found in a moment, on bare inspection, to say nothing of separating the practical part from

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that which contains a description of the herbs only, (of no further use after the herbs are once known) and comprehending in such a small compass so complete a system of Domestic Medicine, that every disorder incident to mankind, from the most terrible disease to the most trifling complaint, has remedies prescribed for its cure.

A person therefore at all conversant in botany, or who knows but by sight a few of the plants with which our fields abound, can at any time, by the help of this little Treatise, easily carried in the pocket, cure himself of any disorder with which he may be afflicted, or prescribe for the infirmities of his diseased neighbours; and if he resides in the neighbourhood of London, even that knowledge is not necessary, as the herbs prescribed may be obtained at any time for a mere trifle, from the various herb shops at Covent Garden, Fleet Market, and other places.

Having thus described the utility of the present publication, the Author submits it to the attention of a discerning public, who will be better able to judge of its merits by inspection, than by any further comment he can make upon it. A perusal of the original work of Culpeper will convince any one of the difficulty of the task, and it was only by the application of a method invented by the Author, whose principles might be applied to several other purposes, that enabled him to complete so arduous

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an undertaking, and that with more ease than any one would imagine. He has no doubt but those who have been in the habits of practising from Culpeper's instructions, will see the advantage of the mode of arrangement adopted; and as his only motive in making it public was an idea of its being conducive to the good of mankind, he no further seeks for approbation than it may be found to answer the design intended. Should it however be so fortunate as to meet with encouragement, it will be an incitement to further exertions.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE chief design of the present Work is to form a complete book of reference for the use of those who are accustomed to prescribe for the cure of disorders those remedies which our fields and gardens amply afford, by means of which, in cases of emergency, and where medical assistance cannot be procured, a person may in a moment turn to the various remedies for the cure of any disorder, and select such herbs conducive to that purpose as may be the most readily obtained.

The Herbal, or English Physician of Culpeper, appears the most proper for this purpose, as its instructions are warranted by experience, and the simples it prescribes are the produce of our own climate; and as an alphabetical arrangement of the several disorders, with the various remedies for their cure, seems the best adapted to refer to, that method has been adopted throughout, and in such a manner as, without infringing upon the original plan, to bring together under one head the various disorders incident to any part of the human frame; the advantages of which arrangement will be evident, as for the cure of most of the disorders incident to

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any part there are not only general remedies prescribed, but particular ones also, according to the nature and cause of the complaint. Thus for all disorders of the head, the general remedy is dodder of thyme, whilst the particular remedies are, for the head ache the juice of white beet, &c. &c.; for the head ache coming of cold, nep, or catmint, &c. &c. The general remedies, therefore, may be made use of where the cause and nature of the complaint is not apparent, and may be employed as ingredients in all other cases.

Care has also been taken to separate the internal remedies from the external applications, and where the same simples may be used both as internal remedies and external applications, they are also distinguished by their appropriate title; and in many cases, such as for the dropsy, falling sickness, &c. mention is made how the simples prescribed operate, whether as diuretics, emetics, or purgatives; whilst, to sum up the whole, is generally added a list of simples, to strengthen the part of the body afflicted, and in many cases a preventative of the complaint. For local diseases, such as wounds, ulcers, swellings, &c. remedies are appropriated according to their nature and cause, under each separate article, besides which general remedies, others are also prescribed, according to the part of the body so afflicted, whether in the head, joints, legs, or other members.

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And as in the original work of Culpeper several elaborate descriptions of compound medicines and preparations from herbs are recommended for the cure of various disorders, these are arranged together at the end of the book, properly numbered and referred to, under the head of the disorders they are intended to cure, which prevents their too frequent repetition.

As there are also remedies prescribed for the disorders of animals, for the destruction of venemous creatures, &c. these are arranged together separate from the rest, as are also those remarkable virtues which the superstition of former times attributed to herbs.

Throughout the whole, care has been taken to separate one remedy from another, by a distinguishing mark, or full stop, so that two may not be taken for one. The more important diseases, as well as the general title of the disorders of any member, under which head are included several cases, are distinguished from the rest by large capitals; and whilst the greatest attention has been paid in the mode of arrangement, in order to make it generally useful, every precaution has been adopted to render it as correct as possible.

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PRACTICE OF PHYSIC

BY HERBS.

HAVING described the intention and plan of the present Publication, it remains to shew how to reduce to actual practice the useful information it contains. It were to be wished the ancient physicians who first wrote on Galenical medicines, had in every instance described the proper dose to be taken, and the manner of giving them; for where they have been so accurate, we always find them right, and may depend upon their instructions; where they have not been so particular, however, the proper dose must be ascertained from careful trial, beginning from a little; and where the proper manner of administering them is not clearly pointed out, this also must be learned by experience, which a very little knowledge of the nature and properties of herbs will furnish. Thus in general all odoriferous plants, and those which retain their virtue when dried, such as balm, the various kinds of mint, pennyroyal, &c. as also the flowers of lavender, and many other plants, answer best given in infusion; and in many instances, as those we have mentioned, the distilled water is more effectual. But

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those that are not odoriferous, and which do not yield their virtues so easily, answer very well in decoction; as also do the roots of plants. Generally speaking, however, the leaves, flowers, and entire plants, whether fresh or dried, are used in infusion, the roots and barks in decoction; and those roots and barks which retain their virtue, on being dried, such as the roots of bistort, rhubarb, and tormentil, oak bark, &c. may safely be administered in substance, in the form of a powder; as also may the seeds of plants, especially those which act as carminatives or expellers of wind, as those of carraway, dill, burnet saxifrage, &c. and in some instances, those plants which retain their virtue, on being dried, such as ground pine, the leaves of misletoe, moonwort, the different kinds of mosses, &c.; and the virtues of either of the abovementioned, namely of roots, barks, seeds, and dried plants, may be readily extracted by spirits, and so preserved in the form of a tincture.

As to those plants that are of a juicy substance, such as water cresses, brooklime, scurvy-grass, samphire, &c. their nature points out the expressed juice of the plant to be the best form of giving them, as they do not answer so well in infusion or decoction, and retain very little, if any virtue, on being dried: and where the herb is not of an unpleasant flavour, such as the scorbutic plants, water cresses, scurvy-grass, dandelion, &c. the simply

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eating of them as a salad answers better than any preparation.

As the fresh herbs, and juices of them, can, however, be only obtained at a certain time of the year, and will not then keep long, they may be preserved by beating up the fresh plant into a conserve with sugar, or by forming the juice into a sirup by the addition of sugar or honey. And this process will answer very well for the infusions made from plants, which will not otherwise keep for any length of time. By such method is made the sirups of clove gilliflowers, damask roses, &c. Distilled waters, however, generally are used to supply the place of infusions.

But as to decoctions, which spoil also on being kept, the best way is to boil them down, or evaporate the humidity to a thickened extract; and this process of evaporating the humidity will do very well for the juices of plants.

We may thus have as medicinal preparations from herbs, infusions, distilled waters, decoctions, powders, tinctures, juices, sirups, conserves, extracts, and inspissated or thickened juices, from the combination of which powerful remedies may be formed.

Thus a powder and sirup, or conserve, may be made into an electuary or bolus; an extract, or inspissated juice, and a powder, may be made into pills, as also may a powder and a sirup; and a

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julep, or draught, may be made by mixing together a distilled water, infusion, or decoction, a sirup, or conserve, and a tincture; always observing, however, that the ingredients to be used must be preparations from those herbs which conduce to the cure of the complaint, as pointed out in the body of the work, under its proper head, which ingredients will be determined by the case itself.

In applying internal remedies to the cure of disorders, the proper dose to be administered, we have observed, when it is not mentioned, must be found from a careful trial. The quantity of the ingredient to be used in the preparation must also be ascertained in the same way, as it is impossible to direct the quantity, in general, for infusions or decoctions, with exactness, because more is required for some plants than others. For the most part, three-quarters of an ounce of a dried plant, or two ounces of the fresh gathered, may be used, and made of such strength as to suit the patient's strength and palate; and where they are made in a larger quantity, and thus by trial suited to the palate, the general dose of either infusion or decoction will be about half a pint, except where they are intended to purge or vomit, there indeed they must be more exactly proportioned. My plan, however, which I always have observed in this practice, is to add to a pint of water, a moderate handful of the dried ingredient,

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and about two handfuls of the fresh; and to administer it in doses of a teacup-full two or three times a day.

Again, the dose to be given in distilled waters is in general about a quarter of a pint, but where they are made with spirits, less than half that quantity. Of tinctures, may be taken from ten to a hundred drops, general dose twenty-five drops. Pills should be made to weigh about five grains each, and, in general, about a scruple is the dose. Boluses are made of about a scruple or half a dram, of a powder formed into the consistence of a paste with sirup. And, as to electuaries, the quantity to be taken, in general, is from the size of a nutmeg to a walnut. For a julep, six ounces of a simple distilled water, infusion, or decoction, two ounces of a compound distilled water, or those made with spirits, two drams of a sirup and fifty drops of a tincture make a very agreeable one; and they are generally administered by spoonfuls. But, for a draught which, as the name implies, is to be taken at once, an ounce of a simple water, infusion, or decoction, three drams of a strong water, one dram of a sirup, and forty drops of a tincture, may be mixed together, to which may be added a simple of some power to increase its virtue. What waters, tinctures, sirups, &c. shall be used, will be determined by the case itself. Generally speaking, however, the simple infusion, decoction, or juice of herbs,

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answers every intention required if taken for a continuance; and, being easily prepared, may, in most cases, be made use of, except where the contrary is directed; and, as the only thing against them is their being found sometimes disagreeable to the palate, this may be amended by several additions. Thus, infusions and decoctions may be corrected with sugar, about an ounce to a quart, or by adding a little white wine, cordial water, lemon juice, or other acid. Juices from herbs and leaves, if too coarse for the stomach, should be allowed to settle or grow clear, and may be corrected by adding a little sugar in beating the herbs and leaves; and in many cases, especially the antiscorbutic juices, the juice of a Seville orange. And juices from roots may be corrected by adding a little white wine in the bruising; the same addition may also be made to some of the colder herbs, &c. and if a little sugar and a few grains of powdered ginger be added, there will be no fear of its disagreeing with the stomach.

As to external applications, the manner of applying them, whether in the form of a poultice, fomentation, ointment, or oil, must be learned from a knowledge of their nature. Thus all emollient or softening herbs, such as mallows, groundsel, violet leaves, &c.; as those that are suppurating or ripening, as white lily roots, figs, &c. may be applied in the form of a poultice; as also may those that are of a cooling nature, as chickweed, hemlock, night-

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shade, &c.; and in many cases they may be bruised and applied without any further preparation. Those herbs whose properties are anodyne, or easing of pain, such as chamomile, hops, melilot, &c. answer very well as a fomentation; and, in general, all those of a juicy nature, that are recommended as external applications, may be made into an ointment, plaster, or oil, according as the case directs, whether as anodynes or cooling applications. Speaking more generally, however, they may be applied in either way; and, in many cases, the herb simply bruised and applied answers all the purpose of the most elaborate preparation; and for wounds, sores, and ulcers, this mode of application is undoubtedly the best.

Again, in the original work of Culpeper, it were to be wished that the part of the herb to be employed was always clearly pointed out, but as this is not in every instance specified, the reader's experience of the nature of herbs must supply the deficiency. Thus, in all annual plants, or those that perish in the winter and are renewed again from the seed, the root is seldom of any virtue, consequently either the seed, flowers, or leaves, must be employed, and in many cases the whole of them. But where the root remains many years, and shoots up fresh leaves in the spring, that has more virtue, in general, than any other part of the plant. Those plants also that are of a juicy nature, the virtue resides princi-

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nally in the leaves; and of those that do not perish in the winter, the leaves arising from the root before the stalks appear are in most cases to be employed. But in odoriferous plants, the bitter herbs, and all that are strongly scented, the flowery tops are to be used, as having the most virtue, and these are to be gathered just before the plant is bursting into flower.

Now, the flowery tops are generally taken in infusion, the roots in decoction, and of the leaves the expressed juice, and these simple rules may in all doubtful cases be safely followed.

In many instances also, in the Herbal of Culpeper, the plants are just mentioned as curing such and such disorders; and again, some preparation of them is afterwards mentioned as conducing to the cure of the same disorders. Thus, for disorders of the womb, we have stinking arrack, or a sirup made of the juice, which implies that other preparations may be made from it, besides that mentioned, namely, the sirup; and what these preparations are, may be learned from what we have before stated.

And it may be here observed, that the expression, so frequently made use of, namely, the herb being boiled and drank, does not imply that the herb is to be taken after its virtues have been extracted, but that the decoction or strained liquor is to be drank; since it would be of very little use to take the herb inwardly after its medicinal virtues have been thus boiled out and imparted to the decoction. There

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may also be a few other expressions to be imputed to the early time in which Culpeper wrote, that must not always be taken according to the literal meaning of the words, but which the reader's good sense will easily rectify.

It may also be observed here, that whereas in the instructions given by Culpeper, for the preparations of infusions and decoctions, the herb is generally directed to be infused or boiled in wine; this, as it would add greatly to the expence, may in most cases be dispensed with; water answering every purpose, as there are but few plants whose virtues may not be imparted to it. And, provided the preparation is corrected by some addition, in the manner we have mentioned, it will be as agreeable to the palate and sit as well on the stomach as if wine alone were employed as the menstruum.

Now, in reducing to actual practice that knowledge of the virtues of herbs which the experience of former ages has furnished us with, regard must be had, in the first place, to the cause of the disease and the part of the body afflicted. Then, according to where the disorder lies we shall find, under its proper head, First, the general remedies to be applied. Secondly, the particular ones, according to the nature and cause of the complaint. Thirdly (as many disorders proceed from obstructions), those remedies that open obstructions in the part. And, lastly, a list of simples that are found to strengthen

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the part of the human frame that suffers. And whatever humours abound, we have medicines both to purge away or expel, either under the head of the disorders of the part mentioned, under the article humours, or among the purgative medicines, whether it be of choler, phlegm, or melancholy. Our plan of operation, therefore, will be, first to purge away or expel the humours abounding, which often cause the complaint; and secondly, to remove any obstruction, which is still oftener the cause. Then, if the nature of the complaint is not apparent, the general remedies are to be made use of, or, if the cause is known, the particular ones prescribed in that case, to which the general remedies may be added, as also those that are found to strengthen the part of the body afflicted, since in all disorders this is indispensably necessary. Thus, for example, suppose the complaint to be a pain in the left side: this, it is ten to one, arises from some disorder of the spleen; now the spleen is generally afflicted with melancholy; that humour, therefore, is to be purged or expelled. The next point should be to open the obstructions of the spleen; then, until the cause is known, those general remedies for disorders of the spleen may be applied, to which, according to the general rule, should be added those medicines that strengthen the spleen. Then, if it is afterwards found to arise from wind, hardness, &c. the proper remedies must be applied accordingly. If, however,

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we have not those particular remedies mentioned, although the cause be known, those remedies may be applied which, in general, are appropriated to the cure of the disorder; and the humours, or whatever causes the complaint, must be purged or expelled at the same time, by its proper remedies, to be found under its separate head. Thus, suppose a woman to be subject to miscarry through wind; under the head of miscarriage or abortion will be found the herbs that prevent miscarriage, and under the article wind those herbs that expel wind. These are the herbs medicinal for the complaint.

In local diseases, such as wounds, swellings, ulcers, &c. and in all cases where outward applications are beneficial, regard must be had to the cause, and state of the diseased part, and such remedies applied as the case directs. Thus, for example, in wounds, the first object will be to staunch the blood, for which purpose we have a variety of herbs mentioned, and several that answer this purpose and heal at the same time. As to swellings or tumours, they should be dispersed, if possible, and, where that cannot be done, brought to a head. But, in sores and ulcers, attention must be paid to the state they are in, and whether it is proper to keep up the discharge from them, or to heal them up by astringent applications; and here great caution is necessary, the particular habit or state of the body being first to be considered, for unless that is properly

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cleansed and prepared, it would, in some cases, be dangerous to heal them.

Now, in applying remedies to the cure of disorders, whether internal or external, as more benefit may be expected from compounding several together than from one alone, this method in most cases may be adopted; but here some little caution is necessary, for regard must be had to the qualities of the different herbs, and how they are found to operate, so that we may not compound together those of a contrary nature, or whose operation is different. And, in all cases, those that are mildest, or whose operation is the most gentle, must for safety be made use of first, nor should powerful remedies be prescribed except where the case is desperate, or where the complaint will yield to no other. Thus, where the menses flow too abundantly, it would be very wrong to stop them all at once by powerful astringents, as some dangerous disease would most likely follow. Nor, where the urine is stopped, would it be safe to make use of powerful diuretics, as a diabetes might be the consequence. Nature, in general, brings about her effects by the simplest means; and she has taught us that what is mildest in its operation is generally the best: the simplest mode of application often exceeding the most costly and difficult preparation. And the goodness of Providence appears not greater in this, than in its beneficence in making the most useful plants the most

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common; those that have the most virtue being generally found in the greatest abundance. When men consulted nature in the cure of disorders, and despising the base attempt of profiting by the sufferings of their fellow creatures, acted only from motives of humanity, and with a real design to effect a speedy cure, then life was protracted to a good old age, and disease but little known. But the present practice has driven the whole class of Galenical medicines out of the field; and, whilst ignorant pretenders fatten upon the credulity of the public, the plain rules, dictated by wisdom and experience, are neglected and despised.

To restore that primitive practice in the art of healing adopted by our wise forefathers, and to bring men back to nature and to reason, to act and judge for themselves, the present Work was undertaken: and should its instructions be the means of ultimately benefiting mankind, by enabling every one to become their own physician, conducive to alleviate the pangs of disease, and of restoring health to the afflicted, the Author will feel himself amply rewarded for all the labour and pains he has bestowed in order to make it generally useful.

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APPLICATION

OF THE

VIRTUES OF HERBS

TO THE

CURE OF DISORDERS.

A.

FOR ACHES. The medicines recommended for these are, as

Internal Remedy. The flowers of chamomile boiled in posset drink, and so taken, and as

External Applications. The oil made of bay berries applied. The oil made of chamomile flowers applied. The juice of nettles, or decoction of the leaves, or root applied as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the places with, or an ointment made of the herb bruised and boiled in hog's lard, with mastic and olibanum in powder added to it, after it is strained. The juice of English tobacco applied; and also No. 8 of the compound medicines.

For Aches from Cold. Nep or catmint used.

TO EXPEL THE POISON OF THE ACONITES. The leaves and berries of herb truelove. The juice of mulberry leaves. Ground pine used, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water, or conserve of the flowers used.

FOR THE STING OR BITE OF AN ADDER, are as,

Internal Remedies. The juice of coleworts or cab-

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bages drank in wine. One dram of the powder of lesser centaury, taken in wine. The juice of cleavers and the seed taken together in wine. The decoction of the root of the common elder tree taken, and as

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The young shoots and leaves of the ash-tree taken, and some of them applied. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in wine, and drank, and some of the leaves applied to the place. The juice of meadow trefoil drank, and the place to be first washed with a decoction of the herb, and then some of the herb itself applied.

FOR AGUES.

The General Remedies recommended are the decoction of Angelica, to be taken before the fit comes on, that the person taking it may sweat, and is to be used two or three times. Barley water. The flowers of chamomile beaten and made up into balls, with oil; the person grieved, being also anointed with that oil, taken from the flowers, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, and afterwards laid to sweat in bed. Chamomile applied when the humours causing the Ague shall be concocted. Powder of lesser centaury. One scruple of cinquefoil given at a time, either in wine or white wine vinegar, and cures in three fits. Gentian. Juniper berries used. The decoction of lovage, or the seed taken. One ounce of the juice of pellitory of Spain, taken in a draught of muscadine, an hour before the fit comes, cures at the second or third time of taking. Juice of the root of smallage taken in wine, or the decoction of the root made with wine. Our Lady's thistle used, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. Wormwood.

The Particular Remedies for different species, &c. of this disorder, are,

For Continual Agues.—Asarabacca steeped in wine and drank. Saracen's consound boiled in water.

For Daily Agues.—Powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or used with other purges.

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For Dry Agues. Costmary. Sweet maudlin.

For Hot Agues. Internal Remedies. The bark and berries of the barberry tree. Black bilberries, a sirup made of the juice, or conserve made of the pulp. Mucilage of the seed of fleawort, made with rose water, and a little sugar candy put thereto. Sirup made of the juice of hops and sugar. A posset made with the juice of house-leek, or the distilled water taken. The garden poppies. The wild poppy, or corn rose. Purslane used, or the seed or the juice, or the distilled water of the herb, with a little sugar. The leaves or flowers of violets, when fresh, or the flowers when dry; but the sirup of violets is of most use, taken in some convenient liquor; and if a little of the juice or sirup of lemons be put to it, or a few drops of oil of vitriol, it will be more powerful.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The distilled water of the leaves of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, 2 ounces of it being taken at a time, and cloths wet therein applied to the head and stomach. The sirup, conserve or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water-lily taken, and the leaves or distilled water of the flowers applied. The leaves and roots of common mallows, or of marsh-mallows, boiled in wine and water, or in broth, with parsley or fennel-roots taken, and the leaves so boiled, applied warm to the belly.

For Long Agues. Sirup made of the juice of hops and sugar. The decoction of garden succory, made with wine, and drank, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

For Pestilential Agues. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory.

To cool any Inflammation and Heat of Blood in Pestilential or Choleric Agues. Common sorrel used, or the decoction or powder of the root, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Putrid Agues. The decoction of wood betony, made with mead and a little pennyroyal.

For Quartan Agues. The decoction of agrimony taken warm before the fit comes. Red archangel. Carduus benedictus. The distilled water of eringo made when

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the leaves and stalks are young. The decoction of germander, to be taken for four days together. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon. Decoction of the root of plantain. Polypody taken in whey or honeyed water, or in barley water, or in the broth of a chicken, with epithymum, or with beets and mallows; and one ounce of it may be given at a time, in decoction, provided no other purgative is added to it, or a dram or two of the powder of the roots, fasting, in a cup of honeyed water; but the distilled water, both of the roots and leaves, taken for several days together, is more commended for this disorder. The juice, or sirup made of the juice of smallage, or the root used. Vervain used, or the distilled water made from it.

To alter and take away the Fits of Quartan Agues. The flowers or leaves of the queen of the meadows, or meadow sweet.

For Quotidian Agues. The distilled water of eringo, made when the leaves and stalks are young. The distilled water of the star thistle drank.

For Tertian Agues. The decoction of agrimony taken warm before the fit comes. Water agrimony. Calamint (the body being first purged). The decoction of germander to be taken for four days together. Decoction of the root of plantain. Powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or used with other purges. The juice or sirup made of the juice of smallage, or the root used. Distilled water of the star thistle, drank. The decoction of stone crop. Vervain used, or the distilled water made from it.

To cool the Blood in Agues. The sirup made of dried red roses.

To cool the Heat of Agues. The distilled water made of the green husks of walnuts, before they are half ripe, to be taken an ounce or two at a time.

To alter the Fits of Agues. Distilled water of the flowers of broom, to be taken three or four ounces at a time, with as much of the water of the lesser centaury, before the fit comes, with a little sugar, and the party laid to sweat in bed. Decoction of the leaves and seed

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of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, drank rather warm, before the fit comes. The decoction of mustard-seed, made with wine taken before the cold fit comes, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

To ease Fits of the Ague. The leaves of buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, bruised, and laid to the sides, or the leaves and roots beaten with some bay salt, and applied to the wrists.

To take away Fits of the Ague. Internal Remedies. The distilled water of comfrey. Decoction of the leaves and seed of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, drank rather warm before the fit comes; to be used often. The decoction of mustard-seed, in wine, taken before the cold fit comes, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower. One dram of the powder of the seed of garden succory, drank in wine before the fit, or the distilled water made of the herb and flowers.

External Application. The oil of southernwood anointed on the back bone before the fit comes.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The decoction of feverfew drank warm, and the herb bruised with a few grains of bay-salt, and applied to the wrist before the coming of the fit.

To lessen and take away Fits of the Ague. The distilled water of English tobacco, taken with some sugar, before the fit, and used three or four times.

For hot Fits of Agues. Internal Remedies. The decoction of the leaves, the juice, the distilled water, or the seed of endive. Hawkweed. The decoction of French mercury, made with water, and a cock chicken. The root or seed of vipers bugloss, or distilled water of the herb when in flower.

External Application. Wild tansy, bruised, and applied to the soles of the feet and to the wrists.

To procure Rest and Sleep to Bodies distempered by the Heat of Agues. The leaves of dandelion, chopped up as pot-herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth.

To take away the shaking of Agues. Internal Remedies. The juice, or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of Flower-de-luce, drank with some honey

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or spikenard, to correct it. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers; a draught thereof to be taken before the fit comes.

External Application. The oil made of asarabacca, by setting it in the sun, with some laudanum added to it, anointed on the ridge of the back, to provoke sweating.

To remove all Inconveniences proceeding from corrupt Agues. Garlic.

To refresh the overspent Spirits with the Violence of furious or fiery Fits of Agues. Common sorrel used, or the decoction or powder of the root, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Agues in Children. Dodder of thyme used with a little wormseed.

For Andicomes. Nailwort.

FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. By External Application. The ointment of alkanet. The juice of white beet, with a little alum. The root of cinquefoil, boiled in vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of the leaves of coltsfoot, simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, cloths being wet therein, and applied. Crabs' claws. Ducks' meat, applied either by itself, or in a poultice, with barley-meal. Decoction of gooseberry leaves. The leaves of hawkweed, bruised, with a little salt, and applied. Hemlock. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice or distilled water of kidneywort. The juice of common mallows or marshmallows, boiled in old oil, and applied, or the decoction of them used as a wash. The green leaves, or heads of the garden poppy, bruised, and applied with a little vinegar, or made into a poultice with barley-meal or hog's grease. Purslane, bruised, and applied, especially if a little vinegar be put to it, or the juice of it used with oil of roses. The decoction of red roses, made in wine, with the roses remaining therein applied. Shepherd's purse, made into a poultice, and applied. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory, or the juice, or the leaves bruised and applied, especially used, with a little vinegar. The ointment made of woad.

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FOR THE APOPLEXY. Lavender. The spirit drawn from the flowers of lily of the valley, when distilled in wine. Misletoe, taken inwardly, or hung about the neck, according to the opinion of some. Conserve made of the flowers of wall-flower.

Preservative against the Apoplexy. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made therewith, applied often as a wash to the head. The herb or root dried, of pellitory of Spain, chewed in the mouth.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

To provoke an Appetite. Decoction of the fresh inner bark of the black alder, suffered to settle for two or three days, until its yellow colour is turned black. The bark and berries of the barberry-tree. The tart or sour kind of cherries, eaten. The gum of cherry trees. The root of sweet chervil. The decoction of crosswort, made in wine. The roots of the English gentian, or felwort, in powder. Unripe gooseberries, scalded or baked. Juniper berries. Ladies smock or cuckow flower. Wild marjoram. Spear-mint used, or the distilled water or spirit of the herb. Onions eaten. Stewed prunes. Sirup made of the juice, or the conserve of unripe quinces, with a little vinegar. The cordial powder of red roses, called *Diarrhoden Abbatis*, and *Aromaticus Rosarum*. Wood sorrel, the sirup made of the juice of it; or the distilled water of the herb. Wormwood.

For Loss of Appetite from Choleric Humours in the Stomach. Unripe gooseberries, scalded or baked.

To procure an Appetite in fainting and decayed Stomachs. Common sorrel used, or the decoction or powder of the root, or distilled water of the herb.

AGAINST THE ILL SCENT OF THE ARMPITS. The seed of wild rocket, taken in drink. Thistles boiled in wine, and drank.

TO DRAW OUT AN ARROW-HEAD FROM THE FLESH. Scabious, bruised, and applied.

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DISORDERS OF THE ARTERIES.

For cold Disorders of the Arteries. The oil made of bay berries, applied.

For the Arteries loosened. Asparagus, boiled in white wine or vinegar.

For Pain in the Arteries. The roots of marshmallows boiled in wine, and drank.

For the shrinking of the Arteries. The leaves of burdock applied.

For Swelling in the Arteries. The roots of marshmallows boiled in wine, and drank.

For Inflammation and Swelling of the Arteries. Groundsel boiled, and made into a poultice, and applied, or the distilled water of the herb used.

To STRENGTHEN THE ATTRACTIVE FACULTY. Carduus benedictus.

B.

DISORDERS OF THE BACK.

For Heat of the Back. The ointment made of red roses applied.

For Pains of the Back. The decoction of alkanet, made in wine, and drank. The decoction of wood betony in wine, drank. The roots of cowslips. Hedge mustard. The herb or flowers of violets, when fresh, or the flowers, when dry. The seed of viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

For Pains in the Back from Wind, Stoppage of Urine, the Gravel, or Stone. Pellitory of the wall put amongst other herbs used in clysters; or the herb bruised, sprinkled

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with some muscadine, and warmed upon a tile or in a dish upon a few quick coals in a chafing dish, and applied to the belly.

For Weakness of the Back. The garden clary used either by itself or with other herbs conducing to the same effect, and in tansies often, or the fresh leaves dipped in a batter made of flour and eggs and a little milk, and fried in butter, and so served at table.

AGAINST BALDNESS. The decoction of white beets in water, with some vinegar, used as a wash to the head. The root of the elm tree boiled some considerable time in water, and the fat rising on the surface nicely taken off, and used to anoint the bald places with. An ointment made of the roots of white lilies. A lie made of the common, white, or golden maidenhair, or the herb boiled in wine, putting some smallage seed thereto, and afterwards some oil. The kernels of peach stones bruised and boiled in vinegar until it becomes thick, and so applied to the head. The cotton or down of quinces boiled and laid as a plaster, made up with wax. The ashes of southernwood mingled with old salad oil. The juice of thistles bathed on the part. See also Remedies to stay the Shedding of the Hair.

AGAINST BARRENNESS. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. Nep or catsmint taken internally, or used externally, either alone or with other convenient herbs, made into a decoction to bathe with, or to sit over the hot fumes.

Herbs apt to cause Barrenness. The leaves of the male, female, and water fern.

TO PRESERVE BEAUTY. The distilled water of the leaves of the fuller's thistle, or teazle.

To increase or restore Beauty. The ointment, or distilled water, made from cowslips or peagles; for which purposes the flowers are best.

FOR THE STINGING OF BEES. Bay berries. The leaves of houseleek rubbed on the place. The leaves of the common mallows, or marshmallows, bruised, or rubbed on the place. Summer or winter savory.

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Against Choleric Belchings. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or powder of the herb or root.

Against sour Belchings, or rising in the Stomach. Wood betony, green or dry; either the herb, root, or flowers used in broth, drink, or meat, or made into a conserve, sirup, water, powder, or electuary.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE BELLY.

The General Remedy recommended is No. 6, of the compound medicines. The Particular Remedies, according to the complaint, are—

For the Belly-Ach. Chamomile used in glysters. Powder of the flowers of mullein. Penny-royal, and also No. 6 of the compound medicines.

For cold Disorders of the Belly. The oil made of bay berries externally applied. Rosemary, or the chemical oil of it, taken from one, two, to three drops; and also No. 5, of the compound medicines.

For Gripings of the Belly. Alehoof or ground ivy. The leaves of balm, with a little nitre, taken in drink. Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction made of the bruised root in white wine. Powder of the root of stinking gladwin drank in wine. Groundsel, or the distilled water of it. Pills made of the powder of ground pine, and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine, to be continued for some time; or the herb tunned up with new drink; or the distilled water or conserve of the flowers. Rupturewort. Wild, or mother of thyme. And, as

External Application, the herb and root of celandine bruised, and bathed with the oil of chamomile, and so applied to the navel.

For Pains in the lower Parts of the Belly. The decoction of red roses made in wine, used to bathe the part with.

For Pains and Torments of the Belly. Chamomile. The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce drank with some honey or spikenard to correct it. Juniper berries. The decoction of

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sweet marjoram made with some pellitory of Spain and long pepper, or with a little *acorus* or *origanum*. Hedge mustard.

For Pains and Torments of the Belly from hot, choleric, and other offensive Humours. The leaves and roots of the common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water, or in broth with parsley or fennel roots, or the leaves used in clysters.

For Swellings in the Belly. Wormwood.

For Wind in the Belly. Internal Remedies. Nep or catmint. The distilled water of parsley. Garden tansy.

External Applications. Chamomile used in clysters. Oats fried with bay salt, and applied to the belly.

For Swellings in the Belly from Wind. The seed of the wild carrot taken.

For Pains and Wringings of the Belly through Wind or sharp Humours. The kernels of peach stones.

To bind the Belly. Black bilberries, the juice of them made into a sirup, or the pulp made into a conserve. Decoction of the green or dried leaves and brambles, or of the dried branches of the bramble or blackberry bush. The second decoction made of coleworts or cabbages. The tart or sour kinds of cherries dried. The sour kinds of pears, or the leaves of the tree. The sour kinds of plums. The distilled water drawn from the simple solutive sirup of damask roses. The conserve of hips, or fruit of the wild briar. The seeds of either the monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb.

To cleanse the Belly from tough phlegmatic Water. The seed of the cow parsnip drank.

To ease the Belly. Onions.

To evacuate offensive Humours from the Belly. French mercury used in clysters.

To loosen the Belly. Garden arrach eaten. The young buds or branches of asparagus boiled in broth. French beans eaten. White beets. Cabbages or coleworts boiled gently in broth, and eaten. The broth, or first decoction, made of sea coleworts. Chick pease, or cicers, boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. The garden hyssop, taken with new figs bruised, and operates more forcibly, if the root of flower-de-luce and cresses be added to it. Hops,

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or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. The leaves of hound's tongue boiled in wine; though some approve its being made with water, with oil and salt added thereto. Lettuces boiled and eaten. The common, white, or golden maidenhair used fresh. The leaves of the marsh mallow. The leaves of the peach tree boiled in ale, and drank; or the flowers, steeped all night in a little warm wine, strained off in the morning, and drank fasting. The sweet kinds of pears, or the leaves of the tree. The sweet kind of plums. Prunes, or dried plums. The queen of the meadows boiled in wine, and taken warm with a little honey. The conserve or preserved leaves of damask roses. The young leaves of the walnut tree taken in sweet wine.

To strengthen the Belly. Spear mint used, or the distilled water, or spirit of the herb. Quinces.

To purge the Belly. See Purgative Medicines.

FOR THE BITE, OR STING OF VENEMOUS BEASTS. All heal. Bay berries. The juice of the white beet. The dried nuts of water caltrops. Carduus benedictus. Garlic. Lavender cotton. Wild marjoram. Spear mint, or the distilled water of it. Onions used with honey and rue. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

Internal Remedies. Two drams of the seed of wild campions, drank in wine. The herb or root of devil's bit, boiled in wine and drank. The green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, boiled in water and vinegar, and drank. The roots of the English gentian or felwort in powder. Decoction of the herb and flowers of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, but more especially the seed drank in wine with the juice of knot grass, Juniper berries. Knot grass boiled in wine, and drank; or the distilled water of the herb taken either by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. The decoction of mustard seed, made in wine, and drank, if taken in time, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower. The powder of acorns taken in wine. Parsley seed. Pennyroyal drank with wine. Ground pine

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used, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or conserve of the flowers. Garden valerian boiled in wine, and drank. The full-grown leaves of the walnut-tree taken with onions, salt, and honey. The roots of spignel.

External Applications. Powder of the root of angelica, made into a plaster, with pitch. Garden basil. Distilled water of the root and leaves of bistort used as a wash to the place. An ointment made of the juice of the leaves of the fig-tree and hog's grease. Meadow trefoil boiled in swine's grease, and so made into an ointment. The bran of wheat or barley boiled in good vinegar.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Alkanet. The young tops and leaves of the ash-tree taken, and some of them applied to the place. The seed of nettles drank, or the distilled water of the herb, and the herb rubbed on the place with a little salt. Pimpernel. English tobacco. Viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower, taken, and applied to the place. The root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed.

For the bite or sting of any particular animal, as serpents, mad dog, viper, &c. besides these general remedies. See also Serpent, Mad Dog, Viper, &c.

To promote the Birth. Garden bazil.

To bring away the After-birth. Internal Remedies. Alexander, either herb or seed. Angelica. Garden bazil. Bay berries taken to the number of seven. The roots of sweet chervil. The juice of garden clary drank in ale or beer. Powder of the root of cuckow-point, taken in wine or other drink, or the juice or powder of the berries, or the wine wherein they have been boiled, or the distilled water of the herb. The seed of fennel. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of flax-weed or toad-flax, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. Horehound. Lavender. The roots of white lilies boiled in any convenient decoction. The decoction of French mercury. Pennyroyal boiled and drank, or drank in wine. Thyme. Yellow wall flowers.

External Application. Mugwort boiled with other

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herbs, and the hot decoction used as a bath to sit over, or the juice of the herb made up with myrrh, and applied as a pessary; or the root of the herb applied in like manner.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Feverfew boiled in white wine, and the decoction drank, or the sirup of the herb, or a decoction of the flowers in wine, with a little nutmeg or mace put therein, and drank several times a day; or the hot fumes of the decoction of the herb made with water or wine used to sit over, and in some cases the herb applied warm to the private parts. Ground pine taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, though weaker in operation, or the conserve made of the flowers.

BLACK AND BLUE MARKS AND SPOTS.

For Black and Blue Marks. The root of the English rhubarb applied with honey, or boiled in wine.

For Black and Blue Marks from Blows and Bruises. Bishop's weed mixed with honey, and applied. The powder of carraway-seed put into a poultice, and applied. The garden hyssop boiled in wine, and applied as a wash with warm water. Mustard seed bruised and mixed with honey or wax, and applied. The root of Soloman's seal.

For Black and Blue Marks from Bruises or Falls. Parsley fried with butter, and applied. The root of Soloman's seal.

For Black Marks from Blows and Bruises. The powder of sweet marjoram mixed with honey, and applied.

For Blue Marks from Blows. The flour of beans and fenugreek mixed with honey, and applied. The herb or root of devil's bit, bruised and applied.

For Black and Blue Spots. The root of briony. The seed of the wild rocket, mixed with the gall of an ox, and applied. The root of the English rhubarb, applied with honey, or boiled in wine.

For Black and Blue Spots from Blows or Falls. Pellitory of Spain, made into an ointment, with hog's lard.

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For Black and Blue Spots from Bruises and Beatings. Wormwood.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE BLADDER.

The General Remedies recommended, are, as Internal Remedies, the decoction of hawkweed and wild succory, made with wine. The juice or decoction of liquorice, Vervain, or the distilled water of it.

External Application. The decoction of bay leaves and berries used as a bath to sit in.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The decoction of French mercury taken with myrrh or pepper, or the leaves outwardly applied. The Particular Remedies according to the case, are,

For Excoriations of the Bladder. The juice or decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail.

For Inflammation of the Bladder. Strawberry leaves and roots, boiled in wine or water, and drank.

Against Obstructions of the Bladder. Decoction of the roots of mullein in red wine, or water, wherein red-hot steel hath been often quenched.

For Pains of the Bladder. Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of burdock drank with honey. The roots of cowslips or peagles. The juice of sow fennel. Powder of the roots of filipendula or dropwort, or the decoction of them in white wine, with a little honey. The herb or flowers of violets when fresh, or the flowers when dry.

External Application. The decoction of the roots of asparagus in white wine, used to bathe the back and belly with, or to kneel or lie down in, or to sit in as a bath.

For Ulcers in the Bladder. The decoction of the berries of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves with them, or the berries green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening with a little sugar. An emulsion made of cucumber seed, or the cucumbers bruised, and the water distilled from them, used instead of any other drink.

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Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised root in white wine. The juice or decoction of the smooth, or leaved horsetail.

For Ulcers in the Neck of the Bladder. Winter green boiled in wine and water, and drank, or the distilled water of the herb.

To cleanse the Bladder. Coralwort. Decoction of the root of the water fern, in white wine. The decoction of feverfew mixed with sugar or honey. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage, in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed) taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers taken.

FOR BLEEDINGS, OR HÆMORRHAGES.

The General Remedies recommended are, the flowers of amaranthus. Blites, especially the red kind. Herb Robert. The root of the yellow water flag. The herb and seed of fluxweed. Fluellin. Knapweed. Ladies mantle. Yellow loose strife. The common, white, or golden maidenhair dried. Moonwort. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. The leaves or flowers of the queen of the meadows. The root of Soloman's seal. Self heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other herbs of the like nature. Shepherd's purse. Stone crop. Vervain. The leaves, bark, or seed of the willow tree. Medlars.

Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue, drank with the distilled water of horsetail. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The decoction of golden rod, either green or dry, or the distilled water of the herb. The leaves of hemp fried with the blood of those that bleed, and eaten. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb, either by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. The juice of spear mint taken in vinegar, or the distilled water of the herb taken. The powder of tree moss taken in wine. The decoction of oak bark,

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or the powder of the cups of the acorn. Red rattle grass boiled in red wine, and drank. Sanicle boiled in wine or water, and drank. Decoction made of the bark of the root of the black-thorn or sloe-bush, or the decoction of the berries or sloes, either fresh or dried, or a conserve made of them. The roots of tormentil.

External Applications. The leaves of buckshorn bruised, and applied to the place. The decoction of wild campions applied. An ointment made of woad.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Red bilberries. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or powder of the herb or root. The juice, or decoction of the smooth or leaved horse-tail, drank, or the juice, decoction, or distilled water of the herb applied outwardly. The root, seed, or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The juice of moneywort, or powder of it drank in water, wherein red-hot steel hath been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water drank, or used outwardly, to wash or bathe the parts, or to have tents dipped therein, and applied. Wild tansy or silver weed taken, or the green herb worn in the shoes, next the skin.

The Particular Remedies to stop bleeding in any specified part, are,

Against inward Bleedings. The decoction of lady's bedstraw. The powder or decoction of the root of bistort in wine. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or powder of the herb or root. The decoction of wild campions. The juice or decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb drank in water wherein red-hot steel hath been often quenched; or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water drank. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of it. Sanicle. The decoction of stone crop.

Against Bleeding at the Mouth. Wood betony. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain. The root of the yellow water flag. Fluellin. Knapweed. Yellow loosestrife. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of it. Mulberry leaves.

Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue drank with the distilled water of horsetail. The

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leaves of hemp, fried with the blood of those that bleed, and eaten. The juice of knot grass drank in steeled or red wine; or the distilled water of the herb taken by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Juice of the leaves of nettles taken for two or three days together, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of oak bark, or powder of the cups of the acorn. Decoction of the leaves, or rather of the roots or seeds of plantain, or powder of the roots and seeds. Sanicle boiled in wine or water, and drank. Decoction of the bark of the root of the black thorn or sloe bush, or decoction of the berries or sloes, either fresh or dried, or a conserve made of them. Tormentil. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed of the willow tree in wine.

External Applications. Red archangel stamped and laid to the nape of the neck. The leaves of periwinkle chewed in the mouth. Decoction of the dried unripe fruit of the service tree applied to the forehead and nape of the neck.

Against voiding blood at the Mouth, or any other Place. The distilled water of the flowers of privet.

Against Bleeding at the Nose. The flowers of amaranthus. Wood betony. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain. The root of the yellow water flag. Fluellin. Knapweed. Yellow loosestrife. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of it. Tormentil.

Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue drank with the distilled water of horsetail. The leaves of hemp, fried with the blood of those that bleed, and eaten. Decoction of the bark of the root of the black thorn or sloe bush; or decoction of the berries or sloes, either fresh or dried; or a conserve made of them. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed of the willow in wine.

External Applications. Red archangel stamped and laid to the nape of the neck. The herb or flowers of lady's bedstraw bruised and put up the nostrils. The leaves of houseleek bruised and laid upon the crown or seam of the head, or the distilled water of the herb used. The juice, or distilled water of knot grass, applied to the forehead or temples, or squirted up the nose. Mulberry

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leaves bound to the nose. The seed or leaves of nettles bruised and put into the nostrils. The leaves of periwinkle chewed in the mouth. Garden rue bruised and put into the nostrils. Decoction of the dried unripe fruit of the service tree applied to the forehead and nape of the neck.

Against Spitting of Blood. The fresh or dried roots of avens boiled in wine and drank. Wood betony. Red bilberries. The powder, or decoction of the root of bistort in wine. The flowers and unripe fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush. Chesnuts (both the barks being taken away) dried, beaten to powder, and made into an electuary with honey. The powder of the roots of earth chesnuts made into an electuary with honey. Sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort. Comfrey. The seed of most kinds of dock. Decoction of the root of elecampane in wine, or the juice taken therein. Decoction of the herb and flowers of St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort; but more especially the seed drank in wine with the juice of knot grass. The yellow berries of the ivy. The inner bark of the oak, or the thin skin covering the acorn; or the decoction of oak bark and powder of the cups of the acorn. The liquor that drops from the peach tree on its being wounded, taken in the decoction of coltsfoot, with some sweet wine and saffron. Decoction of the leaves, or rather of the roots or seed of plantain, or powder of the roots and seed. Powder, or decoction of the heads and seed of roses. Powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine; or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting; or used with other purges. Three spoonfuls of the juice of garden sage taken fasting with a little honey. Shepherd's purse. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree boiled in wine, and drank. Wild tansy, or silverweed. Wild, or mother of thyme. Wafers made from wheat flour, boiled in water to a thick jelly, and taken. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed of the willow tree in wine.

Against the too great Bleeding of the Piles. The root of comfrey applied. The decoction of medlars, used as a bath to sit over. Mulberry leaves applied.

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To stop the Bleeding of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark, of the tamarisk tree, boiled in wine, and drank.

Against bloody Stools. Sanicle, boiled in wine or water, and drank.

Against the Evacuation of Blood through the Urinary Passages. The powder of the roots of earth chesnuts, made into an electuary with honey. Sirup, made of the juice of clown's woundwort. Comfrey. Crab's claws. Juice or decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail. Sanicle, boiled in wine or water, and drank. Shepherd's purse. Wild or mother of thyme.

To stay Defluxions of Blood to any Part of the Body. An ointment made of woad.

To stop the Bleeding by Leeches. A garden bean, parted in two (the skin being taken away), and laid on the place where the leech hath been set.

To stay the Bleeding of Thrusts or Stabs. Wood sorrel.

To stop the Bleeding of Wounds. The flowers of amaranthus. The roots of cinquefoil. The juice of cleavers, or the herb bruised and applied. The roots, seed, or distilled water, of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. Juice of yellow loosestrife applied. Mulberry leaves bound to the part. Powder of the leaves of the peach tree strewed on the wound. Decoction of the leaves, or rather of the roots and seed of plantain, or powder of the roots and seed. Decoction of the leaves and branches of garden sage. Self-heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other herbs of the like nature, used as a wash, or to inject into the wound. Decoction of the dried unripe fruit of the service tree applied. Shepherd's purse. Tutsan, or park leaves, bruised and applied, or made into a powder and applied. The leaves, bark, or seed of the willow tree. To stop the bleeding of wounds, and cure them. See Wounds.

To stop the Bleeding of inward Wounds. The roots of cinquefoil. Cross wort. The decoction of dove's foot or crane's bill in wine, drank. Knapweed. The roots, seed, or distilled water, of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. Shepherd's purse.

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To stop the Bleeding from the Bursting of a Vein. Fluellin.

To stop the Bleeding from a Cut, or Wound in a Vein. The powder of the root of bistort strewed on the place.

For those ready to faint through Loss of Blood. The juice or decoction of marsh mallows drank, and the same mixed with honey and rosin, applied externally to the wounds.

For Blains. The juice of the white beet. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar.

For Blindness. Distilled water of the loosestrife with spiked heads of flowers, so as the crystalline humour be not perished or hurt.

BLISTERS.

To raise Blisters. An ointment made of the leaves or flowers of crowfoot, or the herb bruised and mixed with a little mustard, which draws as well and as perfect as cantharides, and with far less danger to the vessels of urine. Mustard seed applied. Leaves of the queen of the meadows, when they are full grown, laid on the skin. The leaves of rosa-solis applied to the skin.

For Blisters on the Skin. Juice of the white beet.

For Blisters raised by Burns or Scalds. The ashes of the wood of the tamarisk tree applied.

CONGEALED BLOOD.

To dissolve Congealed Blood.

Internal Remedies. The fresh or dried root of avens boiled in wine, and drank. The root of briony made into an electuary with honey. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of bugle in white wine, drank. Wild clary. The decoction of dove's foot or crane's bill in wine, drank. The decoction, or sirup made of the leaves of the fig tree. Also No. 1. of the compound medicines.

External Applications. Juice of the mild arsmart applied. The oil made of bay berries applied. Wild cher-

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vil bruised, and applied. A poultice made of pellitory of the wall with mallows, and boiled in wine, mixed with wheat, bran, and bean flour, with some oil, to be applied warm.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Garden chervil eaten, the juice or distilled water drank, and the bruised leaves laid to the place. Devil's bit. The decoction of figwort drank, and the herb bruised and applied, or the ointment and distilled water of the herb and root used when the fresh herb cannot be obtained. The root of Soloman's sea

To dissolve Congealed Blood from Bruises or Falls, and ease the Pain. Bistort root.

To dissolve Clotted Blood in the Body from a Fall or Bruise. The powder of the root of English rhubarb taken with a little mummie and madder root in some red wine.

To expel Congealed Blood from the Stomach. Two drams of the powder of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, taken in a little broth.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD.

The General Remedy is, the distilled water of the herb and flowers of the garden succory. The Particular Remedies are,

To clarify the Blood. Borage, bugloss, and *langue-de-beuf.* Carduus benedictus. The juice, sirup, or distilled water of fumitory, or a decoction of the herb made in whey, with some other purging or opening herbs and roots added thereto, in order to strengthen its operation, or which is more powerful, the seed taken. Mustard used as sauce, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

To cleanse the Blood. The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, mixed with fumitory. Brooklime, used in diet drinks. Cleavers chopped small and boiled well in water-gruel, and taken in the spring time. Water cresses eaten as salad, or water cress pottage, used in the spring. Red docks, or yellow docks, if the blood is affected by choler. The roots of fennel in drinks or

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broths. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. The roots of the bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb, used in diet drinks, or the powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and drank fasting, or used with other purges. The juice of scurvy grass taken in the spring every morning fasting in a cup of drink, or the decoction of the herb taken. The herb or root of smallage. Our lady's thistle. Yellow wall flowers.

To cleanse the Blood from Corrupted Humours. The distilled water of star thistle drank.

Against the Heat of the Blood. The bark and berries of the barberry tree. The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, mixed with fumitory. Cinquefoil. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb, either by itself or with the powder of the herb or seed. Purslane, or the seed, or the juice of the herb, or the distilled water taken with a little sugar. The roots of the bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb used in diet drinks. Strawberries, or the leaves and roots boiled in wine or water, and drank.

To increase Blood. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory in wine. Garden sage.

To resist the Putrefaction of the Blood. Common sorrel, or the seed, or the root, in decoction or powder, or the distilled water of the herb. Wood sorrel, the sirup made of the juice, or the distilled water of the herb.

To temper the Blood. The juice of borage, bugloss, or langue-de-beuf, mixed with fumitory. The root or seed of viper's bugloss, or distilled water of the herb when in flower.

To cool and temper the Blood and Spirits. A posset made of the juice of houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb used.

FOR BLOTCHES.

The juice of fumitory and docks mingled with vinegar, and the places gently washed or wet therewith.

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To ripen and break Blotches. The leaves of common sorrel wrapped in a colewort leaf, and roasted in the embers, and applied.

For Blows. The roots of cinquefoil used inwardly or outwardly, or both. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, used as a fomentation warm. Devil's bit. Knapweed. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine, and drank. Moonwort. The roots of Soloman's seal.

FOR THE BODY IN GENERAL.

To bind the Body. Powder of the berries of the holly. Unripe mulberries eaten, especially when dried.

To cleanse the Body inwardly. The juice or distilled water of devil's bit. The juice of dragons distilled in a glass still in sand.

To open the Body. The leaves and roots of the common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water, or in broth with parsley or fennel roots. Ripe mulberries eaten. Parsley, but more especially the roots. The decoction of ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers, or the powder of the herb made into pills with the pulp of figs. Stewed prunes.

Against the Ill Smell of the Body. Thistles boiled in wine, and drank.

For broken Parts in the Body, inward or outward. The powder of the root of English rhubarb taken with a little mummia and madder root in some red wine, or the oil wherein the root has been boiled, anointed.

FOR BOILS.

Internal Remedy. The inner rind of the barberry tree boiled in white wine, and a quarter of a pint drank each morning.

External Applications. The flour of beans and fenugreek mixed with honey, and applied. Wood betony

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applied with a little hog's lard. Carduus benedictus. The leaves of garden clary used with vinegar, either by itself or with a little honey. The leaves of cuckow point bruised and applied.

To draw, cleanse, and heal any Boil. Wheat flour mixed with the yolk of an egg. Honey and turpentine.

To ripen and break Boils. Balm, bruised and boiled in a little wine and oil, and applied warm. The root of briony bruised with a little wine and applied. The leaves of lovage bruised and fried with a little hog's lard and laid on hot. The bread and leaven made of rye. The leaves of common sorrel wrapped in a colewort leaf, and roasted in the embers and applied.

To dissolve and heal Boils or Blotches. The leaves of mullein bruised and wrapped in double papers and covered with hot ashes, in which they must be baked some time, and then taken out and laid on.

FOR BROKEN BONES.

External Applications. The leaves of brank ursine, boiled to the consistence of a poultice, and applied. The root of comfrey bruised, and applied. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or root of the elm tree, used to bathe the affected part with. Flux-weed. The bark and leaves of the holly, used in fomentation.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Bugle taken inwardly, and outwardly applied. The decoction of the water fern drank, or boiled down to an oil or ointment, and applied. The root of Soloman's seal bruised, and applied, or the decoction of the root in wine taken, or the bruised root put into wine or other drink, and after a night's infusion, strained off and drank.

To consolidate and knit broken Bones. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom drank, and a poultice made of the berries and leaves applied; the common way of using it, however, internally, is to boil the root of it, and parsley, and fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass-root to them. Fluxweed.

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To draw out broken Bones. Wood betony, bruised, and applied. The root of briony, bruised, and applied. The meal of the seed of darnel made into a poultice, and applied. The roots of stinking gladwin, used with a little verdigrease and honey, and the great centaury root. Mustard seed. Scabious bruised, and applied.

To draw out broken Bones, and heal the Places afterwards. The roots of eringo, bruised, and boiled in hog's lard, and applied. The powder of the root of sow fennel.

DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS.

For cold Disorders of the Bowels. Calamint made into a decoction, and some sugar put to it afterwards, or the powder called *diacalaminthes*, or the compound sirup of calamint. Carraway seeds.

For Excoriation in the Bowels. The leaves and roots of common mallows and marsh-mallows, used, or mallows bruised and boiled in milk or drink. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used. The juice of plantain clarified, and drank for several days together, by itself or with other drink, or a decoction or powder of the roots and seed. The juice of purslane.

Against Gnawings in the Bowels. Mustard-seed, taken either by itself or with other things, either in electuary or drink, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, used. The distilled water of orpine, drank for several days together, or the root used. The distilled water of the flowers of the black-thorn or sloe-bush, first steeped in sack for a night, and drawn therefrom by the heat of a bath; a small quantity of it being drank when the extremity of the pain is upon the person afflicted.

For griping Pains of the Bowels. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. A sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or the smoke of the herb taken by a pipe, fasting. Wild tansy, or silverweed, boiled in water, and drank. The distilled water of the flowers of the black-thorn or sloe-

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bush, first steeped in sack for a night, and drawn therefrom by the heat of a bath; a small quantity of it being drank when the extremity of the pain is upon the person.

External Application. The herb and root of celandine, bruised and bathed with oil of chamomile, and applied to the navel.

For griping Pains of the Bowels, coming of Choler. Lettuces, or the distilled water of the herb, or the seed.

Against Heat in the Bowels. The juice or distilled water of kidney-wort drank.

For Humours of the Bowels. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb.

For troublesome Humours in the Bowels. Hempseed, made into an emulsion or decoction.

Against Obstructions in the Bowels. The decoction of crosswort, in wine.

For Pain in the Bowels. Decoction of the roots of cinquefoil, in wine. Coralwort. Sanicle, boiled in wine or water, and drank.

For Pains and Torments of the Bowels, coming of Cold. The decoction of lovage.

For griping Pains and Torments of the Bowels. The decoction of wood betony in wine. Bishop's weed, taken in wine.

For those who have slippery Bowels. The cordial powders of red roses, called *diarrhoden abbatis*, and *aromaticus rosarum.*

For Torments in the Bowels. The juice of plantain, clarified, and drank for several days together by itself, or with other drink, or a decoction or powder of the roots and seed.

For Ulcers in the Bowels. Powder of the root of cuckow-point, taken with sheep's milk, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice of purslane. Decoction of the flowers of common sorrel, in wine, drank, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Wind in the Bowels. Carraway seed. Devil's bit. Parsley, or the distilled water of the herb. The root or seed of wild parsnips. Rosemary, or the chemical oil of it, taken, from one, two, to three drops. Sum-

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mer and winter savory. Garden tansy, and also No. 5 of the compound medicines.

For Pains in the Bowels from Wind, and Stoppage of Urine. The decoction of bay leaves and berries, used as a bath to sit in.

For Pains in the Bowels from Wind, Stoppage of Urine, the Gravel, or Stone. Pellitory of the wall put among other herbs, used in clysters, or the herb bruised, sprinkled with some muscadine, and warmed upon a tile, or in a dish, upon a few quick coals in a chafing-dish, and applied to the belly.

For Wounds of the Bowels. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue, drank with the distilled water of horse-tail. Agrimony.

To ease the Bowels. Onions.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE BRAIN.

The General Remedies are, calamint. Dodder of thyme. The decoction of germander. Sweet marjoram. The Particular Remedies are,

For a cold Brain. The decoction, juice, or powder, of the root of avens.

For cold Disorders of the Brain. Lavender. The decoction of rosemary in wine, drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or a drop or two of the chymical oil touched on the temples and nostrils; and also No. 5 of the compound medicines.

For Disorders of the Brain, proceeding from cold and phlegmatic Humours and Distillations. Ground pine used, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers.

To comfort the Brain. Chamomile flowers boiled in lie, used as a wash to the head. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made therewith, applied often as a wash to the head.

Against Obstructions of the Brain. Balm.

To preserve the Brain from Pains. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made therewith, applied often as a wash to the head.

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To purge the Brain. Powder of the root of garden clary put into the nose. The powder of sweet marjoram snuffed up the nose. The decoction of masterwort in wine, gargled in the mouth. Mustard-seed applied to the nostrils, forehead, and temples. The herb or root, dried, of pellitory of Spain, chewed in the mouth.

To purge the Tunicles of the Brain. Juice of the leaves of the common elder, snuffed up the nose.

To quicken the Brain. Saffron, but should not be taken more than ten grains at a time.

To strengthen the Brain. Powder of the seed of black cresses made into an electuary with honey. The leaves or seed of dill. The juice, or distilled water of eyebright, taken in white wine or broth, or the conserve of the flowers taken. Clove gilly flowers. Juniper berries. Lily of the valley.

FOR BREAKINGS OUT, OR ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

The General Remedies are, as Internal Remedy. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild.

External Applications. Dock roots, boiled in vinegar, used to bathe the skin with, or the distilled water of the herb and roots used. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The leaves of hawkweed, bruised with a little salt, and applied. The juice or distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail, used warm. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain, with the juice of houseleek. The water that droppeth from the hollow places of the black poplar. The juice or distilled water of sow thistles.

The Particular Remedies, according to the nature and cause, are—

For Breakings-out through Heat. The distilled water of knotgrass applied. The juice or distilled water of pellitory of the wall, applied by means of cloths dipped therein.

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For Breakings-out of hot and sharp Humours. The juice or distilled water of strawberries applied.

For Breakings-out, proceeding of salt and sharp Humours. The juice of the leaves and roots of tormentil, used with a little vinegar.

For Breakings-out, occasioned by Corruption of the Liver by Surfeits. Liverwort.

For other Breakings-out. See Pimples, Pushes, Wheals, &c.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE BREAST.

The Remedies are, Avens. Garden sage, or the conserve of the flowers.

For Disorders of the Breast and Lungs. The distilled water of the roots of angelica, steeped in wine, taken with some of the powder of the root, or the sirup made of the stalks of the herb taken. The sirup made of the leaves or green fruit of the fig-tree. A drink made of liquorice boiled in clear water, with some maidenhair, and figs, or the juice or decoction of liquorice used. The decoction of scabious in wine, or a sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers used.

For Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, caused by Heat or sharp salt Humours. The mucilage of the seed of fleawort made with rose water, with a little sugar candy added to it.

Against Obstructions of the Breast. The decoction of crosswort, in wine.

To cleanse the Breast. Agrimony.

To cleanse tough Humours of the Breast. Water agrimony.

For Pains of the Breast. Penny-royal.

For Wounds of the Breast. Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue, drank with the distilled water of horsetail. One dram of the powder of the root of coralwort, taken every morning in wine. Sirup made of daisies.

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External Applications. Water betony. An oil, ointment, or plaster made of daisies.

For Wounds in the Hollowness of the Breast. The decoction of daisies drank.

For Particular Disorders of the Breast and Lungs. See Coughs, The Phthisic, Shortness of Breath, &c.

For Phlegm in the Breast. See Phlegm.

DISORDERS OF WOMEN'S BREASTS.

For an Ague in the Breast. The decoction or distilled water of the leaves or bark of the common alder, used to bathe the part with.

Against Heat in the Breast. The mucilage taken from the seed of quinces, boiled in a little water.

To dissolve the Hardness of the Breast. Fresh ground pine, or the decoction of it applied.

For Inflammation in the Breast. Black cresses boiled into a poultice, and applied. The leaves or roots of marsh mallows, boiled in white wine, and applied.

For hot Inflammations of the Breasts. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and roots of the yellow water flag, used as a fomentation, or an ointment of the flowers.

To cause the Breasts that are large or flagging to grow less and hard. Ladies mantle taken inwardly, and outwardly applied. Spear mint, or the distilled water of the herb.

To repress the Milk in the Breasts. Spear mint, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Hardness of the Breast, through the curdling of the Milk. Parsley fried with butter, and applied.

For Pain in the Breast, from the Abundance of Milk. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory.

For a sore Breast. The mucilage of the seed of fleawort, applied often. The juice of purslane used with oil of roses. The mucilage taken from the seed of quinces, boiled in a little water.

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For a sore Breast, from the Abundance of Milk. The roots of comfrey applied.

For a swelled Breast. The distilled water of duck's meat applied before the breast has grown too large. The leaves of henbane boiled in wine, and applied or used as a fomentation, warm, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or an ointment or plaster made from the herb. The leaves or roots of marsh-mallows boiled in white wine, and applied. The bran of wheat or barley, boiled in good vinegar, and applied.

For Hardness and Swelling of the Breast. The seed of hedge mustard.

For a swelled Breast, from Pain and Heat. Groundsel boiled, and made into a poultice, and applied, or the distilled water of the herb used.

For Hardness of Breathing. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers, drank.

FOR SHORTNESS OF BREATH, OR ASTHMA.

The distilled water of the roots of angelica steeped in wine, taken with some of the powder of the root; or a sirup made of the stalks of the herb taken. The leaves of balm made into an electuary. Bay berries or leaves made into an electuary with honey. French beans eaten. The powder of wood betony mixed with pure honey. The root of briony made into an electuary with honey. Decoction of the roots of butter bur in wine. The pulp of the middle ribs of coleworts boiled in almond milk, and made up into an electuary with honey. Calamint, or a decoction of the herb with some sugar put to it after it is made; or the powder called *diacalaminthes*, or the compound sirup of calamint. The fresh leaves or juice, or a sirup made of the juice of coltsfoot. One

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dram of the powder of the root of cuckow-point, taken with twice as much sugar, in the form of a licking electuary; or the green root, or milk wherein the root hath been boiled; or the distilled water of the herb. The fresh roots of elecampane preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup or conserve; or the powder of the root mixed with sugar, and taken. The powder of feverfew taken in wine with some oxymel. The seed of fennel. The juice of sow fennel dissolved in wine, or put into an egg. Powder of the roots of filipendula made into an electuary with honey. The sirup made of the leaves or green fruit of the fig tree. Garden hyssop boiled with rue and honey, and drank. The decoction of dried horehound with the seed, or the juice of the herb, taken with honey; or the sirup of horehound taken. The root of hound's tongue used in pills, or decoction, or otherwise; or the distilled water of the herb and root. Juniper berries. A drink made of liquorice boiled in clear water with some maidenhair and figs. Lungwort. Decoction of the common, white, or golden maidenhair. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine, or honeyed water, and drank. The decoction of masterwort in wine, taken morning and evening. Wild, or horse mint. The juice of hedge mustard, made into a sirup or licking medicine, with honey or sugar. Nep or catmint. The roots or leaves of nettles boiled, or the juice of either, or both, made into an electuary with honey or sugar; or the distilled water of the herb. The seed or root of the cow parsnip. The liquor that drops from the peach tree on its being wounded taken in the decoction of coltsfoot. The dried herb of pellitory of the wall made up into an electuary with honey; or the juice or decoction of the herb made up with sugar or honey. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody with some sugar-candy dissolved therein. The juice of purslane taken with some sugar or honey; or the distilled water of the herb with a little sugar. The distilled water of rosa solis in wine. Saffron; but should not be taken more than ten grains at a time. The decoction of scabious in wine, or a sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar; or the distilled water of the herb and flowers taken. The

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milk of the stalks of sow thistles taken in drink. Thyme. The roots of garden valerian boiled with liquorice, raisins, and anniseed. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. A conserve of the flowers of woodbine or honeysuckles, or the leaves or seed used. And also No. 1 of the Compound Medicines.

FOR A STINKING BREATH.

The General Remedies are, the decoction of the root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce gargled in the mouth. The decoction of spearmint gargled in the mouth. The seed or root of smallage. Sow thistles eaten. Thistles boiled in wine and drank. A draught of wormwood beer taken every morning. The Particular Remedies, according to the cause, are—

For a Stinking Breath, the Cause lying in the Nose. The juice of the red beet snuffed up the nose.

For a Stinking Breath from Corruption of the Teeth. The decoction or distilled water of the wild or horse mint. Rosemary.

FOR BRUISES.

The General Remedies are, as Internal Remedies. Wood betony. Bistort root. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The roots of madder used in vulnerary drinks. The juice of nep or catmint drank in wine. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine and drank. And also No. 1 of the Compound Medicines.

External Applications. Red archangel. The flour of beans and fenugreek, mixed with honey, and applied. The juice of the leaves, or distilled water of water betony applied. Moonwort. The root of Soloman's seal. Self-heal used in unguents or plasters.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Alkanet. The roots of cinquefoil used inwardly or outwardly, or both. The decoction of the water fern drank, or boiled down to an oil or ointment, and applied. Lady's

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mantle. The decoction of thorough wax in water or wine drank, and the place washed therewith; or the juice or green herb bruised or boiled by itself, or with other herbs, in oil or hog's grease, and so made into an ointment. Tormentil. The Particular Remedies are—

For Bruises from Falls. Internal Remedies. Wood betony. The powder, or dried leaves of blue bottle. The English gentian or felwort.

External Application. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, used as a fomentation, warm.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The roots of cinquefoil used inwardly or outwardly, or both. Devil's bit. Knapweed. Lady's mantle.

For Inward Bruises. Agrimony. Juice of the leaves or distilled water of water betony. The root of briony made into an electuary with honey. Decoction of the roots of comfrey in water or wine, or the sirup or distilled water of the roots; or a decoction of the leaves, though not so effectual. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The herb or root of devil's bit boiled in wine and drank. The roots of madder used in vulnerary drinks. The decoction of dove's foot, in wine, drank. The decoction of the roots of elecampane, in wine, drank. The decoction of golden rod, either green or dry; or the distilled water of the herb. St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort, boiled in wine, and drank. The root of Soloman's seal. Saracen's consound, boiled in wine, and drank. Sirup made of self heal. The decoction of thorough wax, in water or wine, drank.

For Bunches growing on the Flesh. Figwort bruised and applied, and the decoction of the herb drank; or an ointment or distilled water of the herb and root.

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FOR BURNS.

The General Remedies are, an ointment made of alkanet. The decoction, or distilled water of the leaves or bark, of the common alder applied. Red archangel. The bark and berries of the barberry tree. The herb and flowers of lady's bedstraw made into an oil by being set in the sun, and changed after it hath stood ten or twelve days; or into an ointment by being boiled in *axunga* or salad oil, with some wax melted therein, after it is strained. The juice of the white beet used without oil. The leaves of burdock, bruised with the white of an egg, and applied. The distilled water of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, applied by means of cloths wet therein. The dwarf elder. The decoction of the bark of the elm tree, in water, used to bathe the places with. The leaves of hawkweed, bruised with a little salt, and applied before the blisters rise. The fresh juice of hemp, mixed with a little oil and butter, and applied. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. The leaves of hound's tongue bruised, or the juice of the herb, boiled in hog's lard, and applied; or the distilled water of the herb. Fresh leaves of ivy boiled in wine. The juice of common mallows or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied; or the decoction of them used as a wash. Mulberry leaves, beaten with vinegar, and laid on the place. The juice of onions. The juice of orpine, beaten with some salad oil. The juice, or distilled water of pellitory of the wall, applied by means of cloths dipped therein. Pennyroyal applied with barley meal. The leaves of St. Peter's wort and St. John's wort. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain, with the juice of houseleek. Tutsan. The Particular Remedies recommended are—

To heal Burns without a Scar. Brank ursine applied. An ointment made of white lily roots.

For burns from Gunpowder. The juice of onions. The juice of purslane used with oil of roses.

For Exulcerations proceeding from Burns. The fresh leaves of ivy boiled in wine.

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For foul Marks from burning with Fire or Iron. Pepperwort.

FOR BURSTINGS.

Internal Remedies. The decoction, juice, or powder of the root of avens. Wood betony. Bistort root. Calamint. The powder or decoction of dove's foot taken for some time together. Decoction of the roots of elecampane, in wine, drank. A sirup made of the juice of mouse-ear and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of mullein drank. The seed of southernwood bruised, heated in warm water, and drank.

External Application. The leaves of orpine bruised and applied.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Brank ursine. The roots of cinquefoil used inwardly or outwardly, or both. Decoction of the water fern drank, or boiled down to an oil or ointment and applied. The decoction of golden rod, either green or dry, drank and applied; or the distilled water of the herb. Decoction of the herb and root of knapweed drank and applied. Powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken with a little mummia and madder root, in some red wine, or oil wherein it has been boiled, anointed. Drink made of wood sage used inwardly, and the herb outwardly applied. Decoction of the roots of Soloman's seal in wine, or the powder of the roots in broth; or drink taken, and the roots applied. Sanicle boiled in wine or water, drank and applied. The decoction or powder of thorough wax taken inwardly; and the same, or the leaves bruised, and applied outwardly. Tormentil.

For Burstings in Children. Internal Remedies. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The powder of white maidenhair taken in drink for forty days together. Wild tansy or silverweed boiled in water and salt.

External Application. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application.

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The decoction or powder of thorough wax taken inwardly; and the same, or the leaves bruised, and applied outwardly.

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FOR THE CACHEXIA, OR EVIL DISPOSITION OF THE BODY. Water agrimony. Costmary. Decoction of the leaves and roots of dandelion in white wine, or the leaves chopped as pot herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth; or the young leaves eaten in the spring as a salad. Sweet maudlin. One handful of the roots or leaves of the garden succory boiled in wine or water, and drank fasting. And also No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

FOR CANCERS. Internal Remedy. One dram of the powder of the roots of asarabacca, taken in a quarter of a pint of white wine, in the morning.

External Applications. The leaves and seed of agrimony, stamped with old swine's grease. Cinquefoil used in lotions and injections.

To stay the Spreading of Cancers. The juice of alehoof, or ground ivy, boiled with a little honey and verdigris, and applied. The juice of ragwort applied.

FOR CANKERS. The decoction of white beets in water with some vinegar. The distilled water of the leaves and roots of bistort used as a wash, and the powder of the root afterwards applied. Powder of the leaves of the bramble or blackberry bush strewed on the place. The leaves, fruit, and root of briony. The decoction, juice, distilled water, or ointment of burnet; or the powder of the herb and root. The decoction of the leaves of burdock used as a fomentation to stay the corroding quality, and afterwards the place anointed with an ointment made of the same liquor, hog's grease, nitre, and vinegar boiled together. The decoction of water

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caltrops applied. Wild campions. The juice of celandine. Clown's woundwort. Meal of the seed of darnel. The juice of dragons distilled in a glass still in sand, and afterwards made into an ointment. Decoction of the roots of elecampane applied. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and root of the yellow water-flag used as a fomentation, or an ointment made of the flowers. The root, either green or in powder, of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce applied. Fluellin. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. Knapweed. The distilled water of knotgrass. The juice, decoction, or powder of mouse-ear; or the distilled water of the herb. Queen of the meadows applied. The juice of ragwort. A lotion or wash made of garden sage, rosemary, honeysuckles, and plantain, boiled in wine or water, with some honey or alum put thereto. The powder of savine, mixed with honey, and applied. The juice of smallage, put to honey of roses and barley water, and used as a lotion. Stone crop. The juice of English tobacco. Also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

To HINDER THE POISONOUS EFFECTS OF CANTHARIDES UPON THE PASSAGE OF THE URINE. Bishop's weed used with other medicines.

To resist the Virulency occasioned by taking Cantharides. The decoction of acorns and oak bark, made in milk, and taken.

FOR CARBUNCLES.

The kernels of walnuts, when they are grown old, applied.

To break Carbuncles. The powder of savine, mixed with honey, and applied.

To dissolve or break Carbuncles. The green herb of scabious bruised and applied, and either dissolves or breaks it in three hours time.

AGAINST CASTING. Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue, drank with the distilled water of

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horsetail. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or the powder of the herb and root. The leaves and seed of dill boiled and drank. The decoction of tree moss, in wine, drank. Unripe quinces, which are made more binding by the addition of roses, acacia, hypocistis, and some torrified rhubarb. The old conserve of red roses. The ripe fruit of the service tree, or the decoction of the dried unripe fruit.

External Applications. A poultice, or plaster, made of dried medlars, beaten and mixed with the juice of red roses, a few cloves, some nutmeg, and a little red coral, and applied to the stomach. Rose leaves and mint heated and applied to the stomach.

For Catarrhs. Internal Remedies. Nep or catmint. The sirup made of the garden poppy heads and seed, or the oil of the seed.

External Applications. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and roots of the same; or the flaggy kinds, anointed on the head and temples. The juice or distilled water of French mercury snuffed up the nose. Ragwort. Lotions made of the leaves and roots of the strawberry plant.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE CHEST.

The Remedies are, avens. Garden sage, or the conserve of the flowers. And also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

For Disorders of the Chest, hindering the Freeness of Breathing. The decoction of sweet marjoram.

For Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. Garden hyssop made into a sirup or licking medicine. Hedge mustard in decoction, or the juice made into a sirup or licking medicine, with sugar or honey.

For cold Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. Hyssop made into a sirup or licking medicine.

For Disorders of the Chest and Lungs from Heat. The decoction of the seed, or leaves and roots of common mallows; or marsh mallows, made in milk or wine, to be taken for some time together.

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For Pains in the Chest. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers, drank. And also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

For Stuffing of the Chest from Colds. The decoction of feverfew mixed with sugar or honey.

To cleanse the Chest of clammy Humours. Decoction of the roots of butcher's broom in wine with some honey or sugar put therein.

For Phlegm in the Chest. See Phlegm.

CHILD BIRTH.

For Women with Child. Summer or winter savory taken inwardly, or smelled unto often.

To promote the Delivery. The decoction of mugwort, with other herbs, used hot as a bath to sit over; or the juice of the herb made up with myrrh and applied as a pessary, or the root applied in like manner.

To give speedy Delivery to Women in Travail. White lily roots boiled in any convenient decoction. The juice of pepperwort taken in ale. The conserve of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

To cause an easy and speedy Delivery. Wood betony mixed with honey. The seed of columbines taken in wine: if one draught is not sufficient, let the second be taken, and it will be effectual. Juniper berries. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, drank in wine; or the decoction of the herb in wine. Three spoonfuls of the juice of sow thistles taken warmed in white wine, and some wine put to it afterwards. Thyme. The great turnsole, boiled with cummin, and drank.

To cause speedy Delivery in sore Travail. Seven bay berries taken. Two drams of the powder of the seed of gromel taken with women's breast milk; or, when the seed is not to be had, the herb boiled, or the juice of it drank.

To ease Pain from sore Travail. The juice of sow fennel.

For Women afflicted with long and sore Travail. Hore-

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hound. Spear mint taken with wine. One spoonful of the powder of mother wort drank in wine.

For fainting upon, or after sore Travail. A tansy, or caudle made with eggs and the juice of balm, whilst it is young, putting to it some sugar and rose water.

For Women that are not sufficiently cleansed after Child Birth. The root of piony, or powder of the black seed, taken in wine; or the distilled water or sirup of the flowers.

For Women when the After-birth is not thoroughly voided. A tansy, or caudle made with eggs and the juice of the balm, whilst it is young, putting to it some sugar and rose water.

To cleanse Women newly brought to Bed. No. 1 of the Compound Medicines.

To bring away the After-birth. See After-birth.

To bring away the dead Child. See Dead Child.

CHOLER.

To allay Choler. Two or three branches of spear mint taken in the juice of sour pomegranates, or the distilled water of the herb taken. Stewed prunes.

To cleanse the Body of Choler. Wormwood.

To correct Choler. Sirup made of the juice or the conserve of quinces, when they are green, with some spices added; and if wanted to purge, use honey instead of sugar; and if more laxative, rhubarb; but if more forcibly to bind, use the unripe quinces with roses, acacia, hypocistis, and some torrified rhubarb.

To digest Choler. Hempseed made into an emulsion.

To assuage the Heat of Choler. The decoction of stone crop. One dram of the dried leaves or flowers of violets (but the leaves more strongly), taken in a draught of wine or other drink.

To temper the Heat of Choler. The juice or distilled water of the great or small wild daisy.

To expel Choler from the Stomach. Two drams of the powder of the seed of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, drank in a little broth.

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For choleric Torments and Pains in the Belly or Stomach. Calamint.

For Disorders coming of Choler. Wormwood.

To prevent Diseases from choleric Humours. The decoction of stone crop.

To purge Choler. See Purgative Medicines.

For Chilblains or Kibes. White beets boiled and applied. Ashes of the wood of the fig tree made into an ointment with hog's grease. The dried herb, stalks, and seed of henbane burned, and the part held in the fume thereof. The juice or ointment of kidney wort applied, and some of the skin of the leaf put on the place.

For Clefts or Chops coming between the Fingers and Toes. The fresh roots of polypody chopped small, or the powder of the roots, mixed with honey, and applied.

For Chops of the Hands or Feet. The ashes of rye straw steeped in water a day and a night. The oil pressed from wheat between two thick plates of iron or copper heated.

Ingredients good in Clysters. The leaves of brank ursine boiled. The leaves and roots of the common mallows and marsh mallows. Hedge mustard. Honey of red roses or damask roses.

FOR A COLD. The powder of wood betony mixed with pure honey. Chamomile flowers boiled in posset drink. The gum of the cherry tree dissolved in wine. Nep or catmint.

For those chilled with Cold. Wheat roasted upon an iron pan and eaten.

FOR THE COLIC.

The Internal Remedies are, agrimony. Angelica. Wild carrot seed. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. Dwarf elder. Decoction of the water fern. Green roots of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, boiled in water, and drank. Groundsel, or the

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distilled water of the herb. Hempseed made into an emulsion or decoction. The berries of the holly. The chemical oil drawn from juniper berries, or ten or twelve of the berries taken every morning fasting. Wild or horse mint. Powder of the leaves of mullein. Hedge mustard. The root or seed of the wild parsnip. Five ounces of the oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, as oil of almonds is made, taken with one ounce of muscadine. Polypody, one ounce taken in decoction, or one or two drams of the powder of the root, taken fasting, in a cup of honeyed water. Queen of the meadows boiled in wine. Powder of the briar ball drank: some burn it before taking it. Summer and winter savory. The roots or seed of burnet saxifrage in decoction, powder, or otherwise; or the seed made into comfits, in the manner of carraway seed; or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree, boiled in wine, and drank. The oil pressed out of the kernels of walnuts taken one or two ounces at a time. Wormwood.

External Applications. Decoction of the roots of asparagus, in white wine, used to bathe the belly and back with. The flowers of lavender, steeped in wine, and the place bathed therewith.

To ease Pains of the Colic. Chamomile. Powder of the roots of herb truelove taken in wine.

For the Wind Colic. Internal Remedies. All heal. The decoction, juice, or powder of the roots of avens. The decoction of wood betony in wine. Dove's foot or crane's bill. Dwarf elder. Decoction of the roots of eringo in wine, or the distilled water of the herb when young. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory in wine. The seed of sauce alone, or jack-by-the-hedge, bruised and boiled in wine, and drank warm. The leaves of the willow tree bruised, with some pepper, and drank in wine.

External Applications. The herb carraway by itself, or with some of the seed bruised and fried, laid hot in a bag or double cloth to the lower parts of the belly. Garden rue boiled or infused in oil and applied.

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To ease Pains of the Wind Colic. The oil drawn from the kernels of peach stones put into clysters, or anointed on the lower parts of the belly.

For the Wind and Colic in the lower Part of the Belly. Feverfew bruised and heated on a tile, with some wine to moisten it; or fried with a little wine and oil in a frying pan, and applied warm to the part.

To BRING THE BODY TO A MORE LIVELY COLOUR. The decoction of scurvygrass drank.

To CAUSE A GOOD COLOUR IN THE BODY. Common, white, or golden maidenhair. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

To HELP CONCEPTION. Wild carrot seed taken in wine, or boiled in wine and taken. Lady's mantle taken for twenty days together.

HERBS APT TO HINDER CONCEPTION. Calamint. The juice of spleenwort.

FOR A CONSUMPTION.

The General Remedies are, bay berries, or leaves made into an electuary with honey. Brank ursine. The roots of burdock preserved with sugar, taken fasting, or at other times. Juniper berries. The dried leaves of rosemary smoked as tobacco. Also the following pills, which are much commended: take of spikenard and ginger each two drams, of the seed of sage toasted at the fire eight drams, of long pepper twelve drams; all these being brought into a fine powder, put thereto so much juice of sage as may make them into a mass for pills, taking a dram of them every morning fasting, and the same at night, drinking a little pure water after them.

The Particular Remedies are,

For the Beginning of a Consumption. Cabbages or coleworts, well boiled, eaten often.

For a Consumption of the Lungs. Wild marjoram. The decoction of the leaves, or rather of the root or

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seed, of plantain; or the powder of the root and seed. Saffron; but should not be taken more than ten grains at a time.

For a Consumption caused by the Distillation of salt Humours upon the Lungs. A drink made of liquorice, boiled in clear water, with some maidenhair and figs.

For those fallen into a Consumption through Distillations of thin Rheum upon the Lungs. The decoction of dried horehound with the seed, or the juice of the fresh herb taken with honey.

For those fallen into a Consumption through long Sickness. The decoction of dried horehound, with the seed, or the juice of the fresh herb taken with honey.

To comfort the Heart and Spirits in a Consumption. The flowers of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, candied, or made into a conserve, or the distilled water of the herb.

To strengthen Nature in a Consumption. The sirup or conserve of clove gilliflowers.

To prevent a Consumption. The powder of wood betony mixed with pure honey. The herb or root, dried, of pellitory of Spain, chewed in the mouth. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody, with some sugar-candy dissolved therein. The sirup made of the garden poppy-heads and seed, or the oil of the seed. The decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed of the willow tree, in wine.

For any contagious Sickness. Wood sorrel, the sirup made of the juice; or the distilled water of the herb.

FOR CONVULSIONS.

The General Remedies are, as Internal Remedies. All heal. Wood betony, green or dried; either the herb, roots, or flowers taken in broth, meat, or drink, or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. The root of briony corrected, and used cau-

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tiously. Calamint. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. Decoction of the roots of elecampane in wine. Garlic. The decoction of English gentian or felwort. The decoction of germander. Powder of the roots of stinking gladwin drank in wine. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon. Juniper berries. Lavender. The roots and seed of marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water, and drank. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. The decoction of mullein. Castoreum boiled in the distilled water of burnet saxifrage, and taken; or the seed of burnet saxifrage made into comfits, in the manner of carraway seed; or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank. The conserve of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed, used.

External Applications. The oil made of bay berries. The juice of chickweed simply used, or boiled with hog's grease, and applied. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds. The leaves of hawkweed with meal and fair water.

For Convulsions in Children. The sirup made of heart's ease.

For Convulsions of the Sinews. Internal Remedy. The seed of southernwood bruised, heated in warm water, and drank.

External Application. Pennyroyal, applied with honey, salt, and vinegar.

For those who have their Bodies drawn together by Spasms or Convulsions. The leaves and roots of the down, or cotton thistle.

Cordials to cheer the vital Spirits. Angelica. Balm. Two or three stalks of burnet, with leaves, put into a cup of claret or other wine. The flowers of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, candied or made into a

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conserve. Butter bur. Clove gilliflowers, or the sirup or conserve of them. The spirit drawn from the flowers of the lily of the valley, when distilled, in wine. The flowers, either fresh or dried, of marigolds, used in possets, broths, or drinks. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. The flowers or leaves of the queen of the meadows. The dry conserve of red roses, called honey of roses. Heart trefoil. The dried flowers of violets.

Cordials to the Heart. Common sorrel, or wood sorrel; or the seed; the decoction or powder of the roots; or the distilled water of the herb.

For Corns. The juice, or distilled water, of houseleek, used often to bathe them with, and the skin of the leaf laid on afterwards. The burnt ashes of the bark of the willow tree, mixed with vinegar, and applied.

For the Corrosions that come after using violent Purgatives. The seed of fleawort fried and taken.

For the Corrosions that proceed from hot, choleric, sharp, and malignant Humours. The seed of fleawort fried and taken.

Against Costiveness. The sirup or conserve made of the flowers of the common mallows, or marsh mallows.

FOR COUGHS.

The General Remedies are, agrimony. The distilled water of the roots of angelica, steeped in wine, taken with some of the powder of the roots; or a sirup, made of the stalks of the herb, taken. The powder of wood betony mixed with pure honey. The roots of bugloss made into a licking electuary. The gum of the cherry tree dissolved in wine. Chesnuts (both the barks being taken away) dried, beaten to powder, and made into an electuary with honey. The juice or decoction of cinquefoil taken with a little honey, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves. Powder of the seed of black cresses made into an electuary with honey. One dram of the powder of the root of cuckowpoint, taken

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with twice as much sugar, in the form of a licking electuary; or the green root, or the milk wherein the root hath been boiled; or the distilled water of the herb. The fresh roots of elecampane, preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup or conserve; or the powder of the root, mixed with sugar, and taken. The decoction of feverfew mixed with sugar or honey. The juice of sow fennel dissolved in wine, or put into an egg. Powder of the roots of filipendula made into an electuary with honey. The sirup made of the leaves or green fruit of the fig tree. The green roots of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce. Germander taken with honey. The decoction of hawkweed mixed with garden hyssop. Garden hyssop, boiled with rue and honey, and drank. The decoction of dried horehound with the seed, or the juice of the herb taken with honey. The root of hound's tongue used in pills, decoction, or otherwise; or the distilled water of the herb and root. Juniper berries. Lungwort. Decoction of the common, white, or golden maidenhair. The roots of marsh mallows, boiled in wine or honeyed water, and drank. Wild marjoram. The sirup made of the juice of mouse-ear and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb taken. The juice of hedge mustard made into a sirup or licking medicine with honey or sugar. Nep or catmint. Parsley seed. The seed or root of the cow parsnip. The liquor that drops from the peach tree, on its being wounded, taken in the decoction of coltsfoot. Pennyroyal boiled in milk, and drank. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody with some sugar candy dissolved therein. Yellow rattle grass boiled with beans, and some honey put to it, and drank. The distilled water of rosa solis in wine. The dried leaves of rosemary smoked as tobacco. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers, drank. The roots of soft rushes boiled in water to the consumption of one-third. The juice of garden sage taken in warm water, or a conserve made of the flowers. The juice of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge, boiled with honey. The decoction of scabious in wine, a sirup made of the juice and sugar, or the dis-

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tilled water of the herb and flowers taken. Wild, or mother of thyme. The roots of garden valerian boiled with liquorice, raisins, and anniseed. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

The Particular Remedies. According to the description of the cough, &c. are—

For a Cough in Children. Wild rocket boiled or stewed, and some sugar put thereto, to be taken often.

For the Chincough, or Hooping Cough. The dried roots of marsh mallows, boiled in milk, and drank. Thyme.

For a Cold Cough. Ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink; or the distilled water of the herb; or the conserve made of the flowers.

For a Dry Cough. Liquorice boiled in clear water, with some maidenhair and figs, and drank. The dried herb of pellitory of the wall made up into an electuary with honey, or the juice or decoction of the herb made up with sugar or honey.

For a Cough proceeding from Distillations from the Head. The distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail drank, a small quantity at a time, twice or thrice a day.

For Coughs coming of Heat. The decoction of the leaves, or rather of the roots or seed, of plantain; or the powder of the root and seed.

For a Hot Dry Cough. The fresh leaves or juice, or a sirup made of the juice, of coltsfoot. Hempseed boiled in milk, and taken.

For an Inveterate Cough. Onions roasted under the embers and eaten with honey, or sugar and oil.

For Old Coughs. Bay berries or leaves made into an electuary with honey. The sirup or conserve made of black bilberries. The root of briony made into an electuary with honey. The decoction of calamint with some sugar put to it after it is made, or the powder called *diacalaminthes*, or the compound sirup of calamint. The parched kernels of hazel nuts made into an electuary, or the milk drawn from the kernels with mead or honeyed water. The sirup of horehound. The decoction of mullein.

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The dried herb of pellitory of the wall made up into an electuary with honey, or the juice or decoction of the herb made up with sugar or honey.

For an old Dry Cough. The juice of purslane taken with some sugar or honey, or the distilled water of the herb with a little sugar.

To prevent a Cough. The dried leaves of coltsfoot, or the dried leaves taken as tobacco, or the root. Mustard seed with honey, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower taken inwardly, and externally applied to rub the nostrils, temples, and forehead. The herb or root dried of pellitory of Spain chewed in the mouth. The sirup made of garden poppy heads and seed, or the oil of the seed.

FOR CRAMPS.

The General Remedies are, as Internal Remedies, All heal. The root of briony corrected, and used cautiously. Calamint. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. Decoction of the roots of elecampane in wine. The seed and roots of fennel. Garlic. The decoction of English gentian or felwort. Powder of the roots of stinking gladwin drank in wine. Juniper berries. Lavender. The roots and seed of marsh mallows boiled in wine and water, and drank. The root or seed of masterwort, or distilled water of the herb and root. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. The decoction of mullein. Nep or catmint. English rhubarb. Castoreum boiled in the distilled water of burnet saxifrage and taken, or the seed of burnet saxifrage made into comfits in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank. Wild, or mother of thyme. Conserve of the flowers of woodbine, or honeysuckles, or the leaves or seed used.

External Applications. The oil made of bay berries. The oil made of chamomile flowers. The juice of chickweed simply used, or boiled with hog's grease, and ap-

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plied. The juice of sow fennel mixed with oil and vinegar, and applied. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds. Germander made into an oil, and applied. The leaves of hawkweed applied, with meal and fair water, as a poultice. The decoction of mugwort, with chamomile and agrimony, used to bathe the places with warm. The juice of English tobacco, and also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Brank ursine. The decoction of ground pine in wine taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, or both, for some time together; or pills made of the powder of the herb and of hermodactyls with Venice turpentine; or the herb tunned up with new drink; or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers.

For Cramps of the Sinews. Internal Remedy. The seed of southernwood bruised, heated in warm water, and drank.

External Application. Pennyroyal applied with honey, salt, and vinegar.

For Cramps and Convulsions coming from old Humours. The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce drank with a little honey or spikenard, to correct it.

FOR CRUDE AND RAW HUMOURS IN THE BELLY AND STOMACH. Avens.

To prevent Crudities from clogging the Stomach. The juice of hawkweed taken in wine.

FOR A CUT.

The General Remedies are, fresh garden hyssop bruised and mixed with a little sugar, and applied. English tobacco bruised, and applied.

The Particular Remedies for a cut in any part are—

For a Cut in the Hands or Legs. Wold, weld, or dyer's weed bruised, and applied.

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For a Cut in the Fingers, Hands, or Legs. The leaves of sopewort bruised, and applied.

D.

FOR THE DANDRUFF. The decoction of white beets in water with some vinegar applied as a wash to the head. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil and applied, or the decoction of the herb used as a wash. The leaves of the wild or horse mint used with vinegar. The decoction of the herb and roots of scabious used warm as a wash to the head. Decoction of the leaves or bark of the willow tree in wine used as a wash.

TO BRING AWAY THE DEAD CHILD. Internal Remedies. All heal. The decoction of the root of briony, in wine, taken once a week at bed time. Brooklime. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of flaxweed or toadflax in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. Germander. Lavender. The root and seed of masterwort, or distilled water of the herb and root. Pennyroyal boiled and drank, or drank in wine. Decoction of the leaves and branches of garden sage, or a conserve made of the flowers. Yellow wall flowers.

External Applications. Alkanet applied to the privities. The green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce made into a pessary with honey.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The decoction of the flowers of feverfew in wine, with a little nutmeg or mace put therein, and drank several times a day; or the decoction of the herb made in water or wine, and the hot fumes used to sit over; and in some cases the herb applied warm to the privy parts. Ground pine inwardly or outwardly applied, or the herb tanned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb taken, or a conserve made of the flowers.

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FOR DEAFNESS. The juice of alehoof, or ground ivy, dropped into the ears. Carduus benedictus. Juice of the leaves of the fig tree dropped into the ears. Oil drawn from seed of henbane dropped into the ears, or the juice of the herb or root. The juice of wild marjoram dropped into the ears. The juice of French mercury dropped into the ears, and afterwards bathing them with white wine. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain dropped into the ears. The juice of summer or winter savory, heated with oil of roses, and dropped into the ears. The juice of sow thistles boiled or thoroughly heated, with a little oil of bitter almonds in the peel of a pomegranate, and dropped into the ears. The distilled water of the green husks of ripe walnuts when they are shelled from the nuts.

DEFLUXIONS.

To stay Defluxions. The decoction of stone crop.

To stay the Defluxions fallen into the Eyes. The decoction of stone crop.

For Defluxions of Humours fallen into the Eyes. The distilled water of green barley, in the month of May, dropped into the eyes, or white bread steeped therein, and bound to the eyes.

For Defluxions from the Head to the Eyes, Nose, or Lungs. Ragwort.

For Defluxions in the Stomach. Young green walnuts, gathered before they are half ripe, and preserved with sugar.

For Defluxions from the Head upon the Stomach. The conserve of hips or fruit of the wild briar.

For Defluxions of Rheum to any part. See Rheum.

FOR THE DIABETES, OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE. The leaves of bistort. Red darnel, boiled in red wine, and taken. The powder of tormentil taken in the juice of plantain. The decoction of yarrow drank.

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TO HELP DIGESTION. The decoction of angelica. The roots of avens, steeped in wine, drank every morning fasting. Balm. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, roots, or flowers in broth, drink, or meat; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. The roots of carraway boiled in the manner of parsnips, and eaten. Wild clary. English gentian or felwort. The juice of hawkweed taken in wine. Lady's smock, or cuckow flower. Lettuces, or the distilled water of them, or the seed. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the roots of lovage, or the seed, taken. Spearmint, or the distilled water or spirit of the herb; or the powder of the herb taken after meat. Wild rocket; but should not be used alone. The old conserve of red roses. The cordial powders of red roses called *diarrhoden abbatis* and *aromaticus rosarum*. The conserve of hips, or fruit of the wild briar. The decoction or powder of rosemary taken in wine, or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil. Samphire. Sauce alone, or jack by the hedge. And also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Discolourings of the Skin. Internal Remedy. Hops, or decoction of the tops, cultivated or wild.

External Applications. The juice of celandine, mixed with some powder of brimstone, and applied; and if in a tender body it causeth itching or inflammation, it is helped by bathing the place with a little vinegar. The distilled water of the herb and roots of docks applied. The seed, either green or dry, of marsh mallows mixed with vinegar, and the skin bathed therewith. The distilled water of nettles. Pepperwort. The juice or distilled water of pimpernel. The distilled water of wild tansy or silverweed. The distilled water of the leaves of fuller's thistle or teazle. The water that is gathered from the willow tree when it is in flower, the bark being slit. An ointment made of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

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DISEASES IN GENERAL.

For cold Diseases. Internal Remedies. Garlic. English gentian. The root or seed of masterwort, or distilled water of the herb and root. Mustard used as a sauce, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Sweet marjoram. Rosemary, or the chemical oil used, one, two, or three drops at a time. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Disorders coming of Cold. Conserve of the flowers of woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

For Diseases that need cooling and drying. The distilled water of the flowers of privet.

For hot Diseases. Internal Remedies. Tart or sour cherries dried. Common sorrel, or the roots in decoction or powder; or the distilled water of the herb.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Groundsel, or the herb preserved in the form of a sirup, distilled water, or ointment. The leaves and roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water; or in broth with parsley or fennel roots, and the leaves so boiled applied warm. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of violets, made with water and wine, drank, and the leaves and flowers applied as a poultice.

For sudden Diseases. Amara dulcis.

To preserve the Body from Disease the Day it is taken. A spoonful of the common mallows, or marsh mallows; or the sirup or conserve of the flowers.

DISTILLATIONS.

For Distillations from the Head. Purslane, the seed, juice, or distilled water, with a little sugar.

To stay thin Distillations. The fresh herb and root of garden valerian bruised, and applied to the head.

To hinder the Distilling of the Brain upon the Lungs and Eyes, thereby preventing Coughs, Phthisics, and Consumptions, the Apoplexy, and Falling Sickness. The

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herb or root dried of pellitory of Spain chewed in the mouth.

To stay thin, hot, sharp, salt Distillations from the Head upon the Lungs, causing a Consumption. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed of the willow tree, in wine.

To stay the Distillations of thin, sharp Humours from the Head upon the Stomach and Lungs. Knapweed.

For Distillations of Rheum. See Rheum.

To CONSOLIDATE DISLOCATIONS. Moonwort.

FOR HOT DISTEMPERS OF THE BODY. The distilled water of the branches, leaves, and flowers, or of the fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush.

FOR THE BITE OF A DOG. The leaves of horehound, bruised, and boiled in old hog's grease to an ointment.

FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG. All heal. Carduus benedictus. Garlic. The powder of the root of English gentian, or felwort. Onions used with honey and rue.

Internal Remedies. Decoction of the root of the common or dwarf elder. The full grown leaves of the walnut tree, taken with onions, salt, and honey.

External Applications. Powder of the roots of angelica, made into a plaster with a little pitch. The root of burdock beaten with a little salt, and applied to the place. Ointment made of the juice of the leaves of the fig tree and hog's grease. Spear mint applied with salt, or the distilled water of the herb used. The juice of plantain, mixed with oil of roses, and applied. Green wheat chewed, and applied to the place.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The leaves of balm, boiled in wine, the wine drank, and the leaves outwardly applied. Wood betony. The leaves of hound's tongue boiled in wine (though some approve of water with oil and salt added thereto), taken, and some of the leaves applied to the wound, or the distilled water of the herb used. The seed of nettles,

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or the distilled water, drank, or rubbed on the place with a little salt. Pimpernel.

For fearful and troublesome Dreams. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody.

For melancholy Dreams. The black seed of piony, taken before bed-time and in the morning, or the distilled water or sirup of the flowers.

FOR THE DROPSY.

The Remedies are, the bark of the root of the bay tree. The sirup made of the juice of chamomile with the flowers, in white wine. The herb and roots of celandine boiled in white wine, with a few aniseeds, and drank. Powder of the lesser centaury. Sirup made of the leaves or green fruit of the fig tree. One scruple of the dried root of hawkweed, taken in wine and vinegar. Powder of the seed inside the berries of the hawthorn taken in wine. Garden hyssop, taken with figs and nitre. The juice of white lily roots, tempered with barley meal, baked, and so eaten as ordinary bread. The powder of tree moss, taken in drink for some time together. The decoction of mouse-ear with succory and centaury, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of penny-royal. The herb or seed of plantain. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb; and operating as

Diuretics. Water agrimony. The juice, or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. Wild carrot seed. Decoction of the roots of eringo in wine, or distilled water of the herb when young. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of flaxweed or toad flax, drank with a dram of the powder of the seed, or bark of the roots of wallwort, with a little cinnamon, for certain days together. The decoction of fresh germander. Juniper berries, or a lie made of the ashes of the herb. The juice or distilled water of kidney-wort. Wild marjoram. Pills made of

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the powder of ground pine and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine, continued for some time, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or conserve of the flowers. One handful of the leaves or roots of garden succory, boiled in wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting. Our lady's thistle; and also No. 4 of the Compound Medicines; and operating as

Purgatives. The dried inner bark of the black alder. Powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or put among other purges. Also Nos. 1 and 2 of the Compound Medicines; and operating as

Diuretics and Purgatives, and sometimes as Emetics. Asarabacca, boiled in whey. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and roots of masterwort; and operating as

Powerful Purgatives, and sometimes as Emetics. The root of briony, corrected and used cautiously. The berries of the common elder, either green or dry, or the bark of the root boiled in wine, or the juice of it drank. The decoction of the dwarf elder in white wine. The juice or decoction of the green roots of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with a little honey or spikenard to correct it. Hedge hyssop, prepared and used cautiously.

External Application. Garden rue, applied with figs.

For the beginning of a Dropsy. The decoction of fresh germander. The decoction of sweet marjoram, made with some pellitory of Spain and long pepper, or with a little acorus or origanum. Saracen's consound boiled in wine, and drank.

For the Dropsy, arising from Hardness of the Spleen. The wood of the tamarisk tree.

To expel the watery Humours causing the Dropsy, by Urine. Flaxweed, or toad flax. Sopewort.

To purge the watery Humours of the Dropsy. Juice of the root of the common elder. Dwarf elder. Sirup or conserve of peach flowers, used some time.

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For those inclined to the Dropsy. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, root, or flowers, in broth, meat, or drink, or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. The decoction of mouse-ear, with succory and centaury, or the distilled water of the herb.

For those subject to the Dropsy. The distilled water of the young tops and leaves of the ash tree taken, a small quantity every morning fasting. The juice of pellitory of the wall clarified, and boiled into a sirup with honey, and a spoonful of it taken every morning.

Against Drowsiness. Internal Remedies. The decoction of germander. Lavender.

External Applications. The juice of water cresses, mixed with vinegar, and the fore part of the head bathed therewith. The seed and roots of the cow parsnip boiled in oil, and rubbed on the head.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Mustard seed, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower, taken inwardly, or rubbed on the nostrils, forehead, and temples. The decoction of rosemary in wine, drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or the temples and nostrils touched with a drop or two of the chemical oil. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

Preservative against Drunkenness. Cabbages or coleworts, eaten beforehand. Yellow ivy berries, taken beforehand.

To make a Man sober after drinking. Cabbages or coleworts eaten.

To prevent a Surfeit from drinking. Wormwood.

Against Dulness of the Mind and Senses. The decoction of rosemary in wine, drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or the temples and nostrils touched with a drop or two of the chemical oil. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

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E.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE EARS.

The General Remedy is the juice or distilled water of houseleek, dropped into the ears.

The Particular Remedies for each disorder are,

For Imposthumes in the Ears. Juice of the leaves of eringo dropped into the ears, or the distilled water of the herb when young. The fresh wood of misletoe bruised, and the juice drawn forth and dropped into the ears.

For foul and imposthumed Ears. Agrimony bruised and applied, or the juice of it dropped into the ears.

For Inflammation in the Ears. The fume of the decoction of garden hyssop received into the ears through a funnel. The kernels of walnuts bruised with some honey, and applied.

Against Matter in the Ears. The juice of shepherd's purse dropped into the ears.

For Noise and Singing in the Ears. The juice of alehoof, or ground ivy, dropped into the ears. Juice of the red beet root put into the nostrils. Juice of the leaves of the fig tree dropped into the ears. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and root of the same or the flaggy kinds. The oil drawn from the seed of henbane, dropped into the ears, or the juice of the herb or root. The fume of the decoction of garden hyssop received into the ears through a funnel. The juice of wild marjoram dropped into the ears. The juice of sweet marjoram dropped into the ears. The juice of onions dropped into the ears. The juice of pellitory of the wall dropped into the ears. The juice of summer or winter savory, heated with oil of roses, and dropped into the ears. The juice of shepherd's purse dropped into the ears. The juice of sow thistles boiled, or thoroughly heated with a little oil of bitter almonds, in the peel of a pomegranate, and dropped into the ears. The distilled water of

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the green husks of ripe walnuts, when they are shelled from the nuts.

For Pains of the Ears. The oil made of bay berries dropped into the ears, or the fume of the decoction of the berries received into the ears through a funnel. The fume of the decoction of wood betony received into the ears through a funnel, or the juice of the herb dropped into the ears. The juice or distilled water of chickweed dropped into the ears. Juice of the berries of cuckow-point, boiled in oil of roses, or beaten into powder, mixed with the oil and dropped into the ears. Juice of the berries of the common or dwarf elder, boiled with honey and dropped into the ears. A little of the juice of sow fennel, dissolved in wine and dropped into the ears. Juice of the leaves of the fig tree dropped into the ears. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and roots of the same or the flaggy kinds. Garlic. The juice of horehound, with a little oil of roses dropped into the ears. The juice of wild marjoram dropped into the ears. The juice of melilot dropped into the ears. The juice of French mercury dropped into the ears, and afterwards bathing them with white wine. Spear mint applied with mead or honeyed water, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice of the wild or horse mint dropped into the ears. The juice of onions dropped into the ears. The juice of parsley dropped into the ears with a little wine. The oil drawn from the kernels of peach stones, or the juice of the leaves dropped into the ears. Penny-royal put into the ears. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain dropped into the ears. The oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, as oil of almonds is made. Juice of the leaves of the white poplar dropped warm into the ears. The decoction of red roses in wine. The decoction of English rhubarb or bastard rhubarb, with vinegar, dropped into the ears. The juice of garden rue warmed in a pomegranate shell or rind, and dropped into the ears. The juice of shepherd's purse dropped into the ears. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree, boiled in

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wine. The kernels of walnuts bruised, with some honey, and applied. The distilled water of the green husks of ripe walnuts, when shelled from the nuts.

For Pains in the Ears from Heat and Inflammation. The juice of the common nightshade dropped into the ears.

For pricking and shooting Pains in the Ears. The juice of pellitory of the wall dropped into the ears.

Against the Running of the Ears. The juice of fleawort, with a little honey, put into the ears. The juice of knotgrass dropped into the ears. Juice of the flowers of the cow parsnip dropped into the ears.

For running Sores in the Ears. The fume of the decoction of wood betony, received through a funnel into the ears, or the juice of the herb dropped into the ears. Juice of the berries, or leaves of ivy, dropped into the ears.

To cleanse foul Ears. The juice of knotgrass dropped into the ears. Juice of the flowers of the cow parsnip dropped into the ears.

To destroy Worms in the Ears. The juice of the mild arsesmart dropped into the ears. The fume of the decoction of wood betony, received through a funnel into the ears, or the juice of the herb dropped into the ears. The juice of calamint dropped into the ears. Decoction of the lesser centaury dropped into the ears. The juice of fleawort, with a little honey, put into the ears. Juice of the leaves of germander dropped into the ears. The juice of hemp dropped into the ears. The oil drawn from the seed of henbane dropped into the ears, or the juice of the herb or root. Juice of the wild or horse mint dropped into the ears. Garden sage. Juice of the leaves of fuller's thistle dropped into the ears.

To bring forth Earwigs or other Insects gotten in the Ears. The juice of hemp dropped into the ears.

For other Disorders of the Ears. See Deafness.

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OUTWARD DISEASES OF THE EARS.

For an Imposthume behind the Ears. The leaves of garden sage and nettles bruised together, and applied.

For Kernels behind the Ears. The roots or leaves of marsh mallows boiled in wine, and applied.

For Imposthumes in the Kernels of the Ears. The flour of beans and fenugreek, mixed with honey, and applied.

For the Swelling of the Kernels of the Ears. The root of bastard rhubarb or of English rhubarb, boiled in wine.

For Swellings under the Ears. The meal of barley and fleawort boiled in water, and made into a poultice, with honey and oil of lilies, applied warm.

For Swellings of the Almonds of the Ears fallen down. Water caltrops.

For Ulcers and Cankers behind the Ears. The seed of hedge mustard.

Against involuntary Emissions. The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with a little honey or spikenard, to correct it. Artichokes eaten. The decoction of oak bark, or powder of the cups of the acorn.

For Epidemical Diseases. Half a dram of the powder of the root of angelica taken with some treacle in carduus water, or alone in carduus or angelica water, the person on taking it being laid to sweat in bed. Bay berries. Wood betony. Powder of the root of bistort in drink operates by sweat. The seed or leaves of blue bottle in wine. Saffron, but should not be taken more than ten grains at a time.

For Excoriations. Decoction of the seed, or leaves and roots of the common mallows, or marsh mallows, made in milk or wine. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb, drank in water wherein hot steel

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hath been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water.

For Excoriations in any Particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

For Excoriations and Ulcers in the Entrails. Juice or decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE EYES.

The General Remedies are, Hawkweed applied, being used with breast milk. Wormwood; and also No. 7 of the Compound Medicines.

The Particular Remedies for each disorder are,

For bloodshot Eyes. Distilled water of the leaves and flowers of the common elder, distilled in the month of May, used to wash the eyes with. The juice of meadow trefoil dropped into the eyes. Slices of wheat bread soaked in red rose water, and applied to the eyes.

To consume Films, Clouds, and Cankers in the Eyes. The juice of coleworts, or cabbages, boiled with honey, and dropped into the corners of the eyes.

Against Heat in the Eyes. The juice or distilled water of chickweed dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of wild clary. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed or toad flax dropped into the eyes. Houseleek applied, or the distilled water of the herb. The leaves of parsley laid to the eyes, with bread or meal. The distilled water of the queen of the meadows. The distilled water of the husks, beards, or nails of roses. The distilled water of wild tansy or silverweed dropped into the eyes, or cloths wet therein and applied. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush made into lotions, or the simple distilled water of the flowers or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries. The juice of meadow trefoil dropped into the eyes; and also No. 7 of the Compound Medicines.

For hot Distempers of the Eyes. The distilled water of the branches, the leaves and flowers, or of the fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush.

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For Impostumes in the Eyes. The leaves of common mallows or marsh mallows, bruised, and applied with a little honey.

For Inflammation of the Eyes. An ointment made of the anemone applied to the eyelids. Juice of the white beet applied to the temples. The distilled water of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, applied. The juice or distilled water of the blue bottle dropped into the eyes. The juice of the leaves of the common or dwarf elder applied. The seed of endive applied. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed or toad flax dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of groundsel. The leaves of henbane applied, or the juice of the herb or seed, the oil drawn from the seed, or an ointment or plaster made of the herb. The distilled water of the lily of the valley dropped into the eyes. Sweet marjoram, mixed with fine flour, and laid to the eyes. Mellet boiled in wine, and applied either by itself or with the yolk of a roasted egg, or fine flour, or poppy seed, or endive. Juice of the herb or berries of the common nightshade, with oil of roses and a little vinegar, and ceruse pounded together in a leaden mortar, and used as an ointment for the eyes. The leaves of parsley laid to the eyes with bread or meal. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain dropped into the eyes. Purslane bruised, and applied to the eyes. The distilled water of the queen of the meadows. Red rose water used to bathe the eyes with. The oil of southernwood; with some part of a roasted quince boiled with a few crumbs of bread, and applied. The distilled water of wild tansy or silverweed dropped into the eyes, or cloths wet therein, and applied. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush made into lotions, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries. The leaves and flowers of violets applied as a poultice; and also No. 7 of the Compound Medicines.

Against Itching in the Eyes. The distilled water of tormentil used with a little prepared tutia, or white amber.

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For Pains in the Eyes. The decoction of red roses in wine. The distilled water of tormentil used with a little prepared tutia, or white amber. The juice of celandine, field daisies, and ground ivy, clarified, and a little fine sugar dissolved therein and dropped into the eyes.

For the Pearl in the Eyes. Pearl trefoil.

For the Pin and Web in the Eyes. The distilled water of dragons dropped into the eyes. The leaves of hemlock bruised and laid to the brow, or forehead, or take a small handful of the herb, and half as much bay salt, beaten together, and apply it to the contrary wrist for twenty-four hours, and it will remove it in thrice dressing. The distilled water of the lily of the valley dropped into the eyes. The fine powder of liquorice, blown through a quill into the eyes. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain dropped into the eyes. The juice of meadow trefoil dropped into the eyes. Pearl trefoil. The fresh herb and root of garden valerian boiled in white wine, and a drop thereof put into the eyes. The juice of celandine, field daisies, and ground ivy, clarified, and a little fine sugar dissolved therein, and dropped into the eyes.

For Redness of the Eyes. The distilled water of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, applied. The juice or distilled water of chickweed dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of wild clary. Decoction of the root of cuckow-point dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of duck's-meat applied. Distilled water of the leaves or flowers of the common elder, distilled in the month of May, used to wash the eyes with. The seed of endive applied. The juice or distilled water of flax weed or toad flax dropped into the eyes. The juice of fumitory dropped into the eyes. The leaves of hemlock bruised and laid to the brow or forehead. The distilled water of lovage dropped into the eyes. Purslane bruised, and applied. The distilled water of the husks, beards, or nails of roses. Red rose water used to bathe the eyes with. The root, leaves, young branches or bark of the tamarisk tree boiled in wine. The distilled water of tormentil used with a little pre-

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pared tutia, or white amber. The water that is gathered from the willow when it is in flower, the bark being slit. The juice of celandine, field daisies, and ground ivy, clarified, and a little fine sugar dissolved therein, and dropped into the eyes.

For hot and red inflamed Eyes. The juice or distilled water of strawberries dropped into the eyes, or used to bathe them with. Slices of wheat bread soaked in red rose water, and applied to the eyes.

For sore Eyes. Internal Remedy. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in ale or wine, and given for some mornings and evenings together.

External Applications. Adder's tongue. Celandine, made into an oil or ointment, and applied. The juice of French mercury dropped into the eyes, and afterwards bathing them in white wine.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Eyebright taken inwardly, and the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, applied to the eyes.

For sore Eyes inflamed with Redness. Distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory.

For Spots in the Eyes. The distilled water of dragons dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and root of the yellow water flag, dropped into the eyes.

For white or red Spots in the Eyes. The seed of garden clary put into the eyes.

For Eyes that are swollen. Bean flour, with rose leaves, frankincense, and the white of an egg, applied to the eyes. The leaves of hemlock bruised, and laid to the brow or forehead. The leaves of parsley laid to the eyes, with bread or meal.

For hard Tumours in the Eyes. Melilot boiled in wine, and applied either by itself or with the yolk of an egg roasted, or fine flower, or poppy-seed, or endive.

For Ulcers in the Eyes or Eyelids. The root of English rhubarb, steeped and strained.

For watering of the Eyes. Bean flour with rose leaves, frankincense, and the white of an egg, applied to the eyes. The distilled water of wild clary. The decoction of the root of cuckow-point dropped into the

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eyes. The juice of daisies dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and root of the yellow water flag dropped into the eyes, and applied to the forehead by means of cloths or sponges wet therein. Germander made into an oil, and the eyes anointed therewith. The distilled water of groundsel. Sweet marjoram mixed with fine flour, and laid to the eyes. The distilled water of the husks, beards, or nails of roses. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark, of the tamarisk tree, boiled in wine. The distilled water of tormentil used with a little prepared tutia or white amber. The juice of celandine, field daisies, and ground ivy, clarified, and a little fine sugar dissolved therein, and dropped into the eyes.

For watering of the Eyes that are hot and inflamed by Defluxions from the Head. The leaves of fluellin bruised, and applied with barley meal.

To cleanse the Eyes. One of the seed of wild clary put into the eye, and suffered to remain in till it drops out.

To clear the Eyes from Dust or any Thing gotten in them. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers.

To clear the Eyes from Motes, or any Thing gotten within the Eyelids. The seed of garden clary put into the eyes.

For Eyes that from some Chance have become black and blue. Decoction of the root of cuckow-point dropped into the eyes.

For a Blow on the Eye. Bean flower used with wine. Distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers.

To take away the Marks of Bruises and Blows about the Eyes. Fresh pennyroyal bruised, and put into vinegar.

For Kernels on the Eyelids. The seed and juice of the leaves of the great turnsole rubbed on the places with a little salt.

For other disorders of the eyes. See Blindness and Dimness of Sight.

For rheum in the eyes. See Rheum.

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F.

BLEMISHES OF THE FACE.

To take away black and blue Marks in the Face. Green calamint boiled in wine and applied to the face, or the places washed therewith.

For Discolourings of the Face. The water that is gathered from the willow when in flower, the bark being slit.

To take away Discolourings of the Face by Fire. Fresh pennyroyal bruised and put into vinegar.

For Kernels in the Face. The seed and juice of the leaves of the great turnsole rubbed on the places with a little salt.

For a red Face. Internal Remedy. The decoction of carduus benedictus drank for some time.

External Applications. The juice of chickweed. Cucumbers bruised, and the water distilled from them applied as a wash. The distilled water of the herb and root of figwort. The seed of wild rocket mixed with vinegar, and applied. The juice or distilled water of strawberries applied.

To take away Spots in the Face. The decoction of the roots of avens used as a wash to the face. The distilled water of the flowers of beans, or the meal or flour of them used. The juice or distilled water of the leaves of water betony. The distilled water of the leaves and roots of elecampane. The distilled water of feverfew. The distilled water of the herb and roots of figwort. The distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The distilled water of lovage. The distilled water of mustard when in flower. Oatmeal boiled in vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of burnet saxifrage. The flour of wheat mixed with honey and vinegar, boiled together. The water that is gathered from the willow when it is in flower, the bark being slit.

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To take away Spots and Marks in the Face. Pennyroyal applied as a plaster.

For Ulcers of the Face. The juice of sweet chervil.

To cause a good Colour in the Face. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb taken inwardly.

To mend the Colour of the Face. The gum of the cherry tree taken inwardly.

To cleanse the Skin of the Face. The juice of cucumbers used as a wash to the face.

To clear the Skin of the Face, and give it a Lustre. The juice of sow thistles used to wash the face with.

For other blemishes of the face. See Freckles, Morphews, &c.

AGAINST FAINTING. Internal Remedies. Balm. Dodder of thyme. The seed of endive. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. The old conserve of red roses. Heart trefoil.

External Application. Pennyroyal applied to the nostrils with vinegar; or pennyroyal and mints together, put into vinegar, and smelled unto, or put into the nostrils.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Lavender; two spoonfuls of the distilled water of the flowers drank, or applied to the temples and nostrils; but is not safe to be used when the body is replete with blood and humours.

To prevent Faintings. English gentian, or felwort.

FOR THE FALLING SICKNESS.

The Internal Remedies are, All heal. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, root, or flowers in broth, meat, or drink; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. Four ounces of the juice of cinquefoil drank for thirty days together, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves used. The flowers of cowslips or paegles preserved or made into a conserve,

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and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. Sirup made of the leaves or green fruit of the fig tree. Garlic. The decoction of germander. Groundsel taken in wine, or the distilled water of the herb taken. The sirup made of heart's ease. Decoction of the seed of St. John's wort or of St. Peter's wort drank for forty days together. Juniper berries. Lavender, or a decoction made with the flowers of lavender, horehound, fennel, and asparagus roots, and a little cinnamon. A spoonful of common mallows, or marsh mallows, taken every day; or the sirup or conserve of the flowers taken. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and roots of masterwort. The roots of parsley. The seed or roots of cow parsnip. Ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink; or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers. The herb or seed of plantain. The seed of the black poplar drank in vinegar. Garden sage, or the conserve of the flowers. Also No. 4 of the Compound Medicines. And operating as

Powerful Purgatives and sometimes as Emetics. The root of briony, corrected and used cautiously. A decoction made of two handfuls of foxglove, with four ounces of polypody, in ale. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The juice of sow fennel used with vinegar and rose water, or the juice, with a little euphorbium put to the nose. Hyssop, applied in any way. The powder of misletoe given in drink for forty days together, or the herb hung about the neck, according to the opinion of some. Mustard seed or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, taken inwardly, or rubbed on the nostrils, forehead, and temples. The root of piony, fresh gathered, and the surest way of using it is (besides hanging it about the neck, by which children have been cured) to take the root, washed clean and stamped somewhat small, and infuse it in sack for twenty-four hours at least, afterwards strain it, and take it first and last, morning and evening, a good draught for several days together, before and after a full moon: the

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distilled water, or sirup of the flowers, may also be used, though weaker. The decoction of rosemary in wine, drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or a drop or two of the chemical oil touched on the nostrils and temples. And also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For the Falling Sickness in Children. Powder of the purple leaves of the flowers of violets drank in water. The fresh-gathered root of piony hung about the neck.

To prevent the Falling Sickness. The herb or root, dried, of pellitory of Spain chewed in the mouth. The wild poppy or corn rose.

FOR FALLS. Internal Remedies. Alkanet. Bistort root. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine. And No. 1 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The roots of Soloman's seal. The sirup made of self heal, taken inwardly, or the herb outwardly applied in unguents or plaster. Tormentil.

To FATTEN THE BODY. Garden parsnips, eaten often.

INFIRMITIES OF THE FEET.

For Pains in the Feet. Garden rue applied.

For Swellings in the Feet. The dried herb, stalks, and seed, of henbane, burned, and the part held in the fume thereof.

For Infirmities of the Feet from travelling. See Disorders from travelling.

FOR FELONS. The berries of amara dulcis, bruised and applied. The flour of beans and fenugreek, mixed with honey, and applied. The leaves of garden clary, used with vinegar, by itself or with a little

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honey. The leaves or juice of herb truelove applied. Nailwort.

HERBS GOOD FOR FEMALE DISORDERS IN GENERAL. Stinking arrach. Feverfew. Masterwort. French mercury. Motherwort. Mugwort. Nettles. Garden tansy.

FOR FEVERS.

The General Remedies are, barley water. The distilled water of the branches, leaves, and flowers, or of the fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush. Cinquefoil. Sirup of endive. The juice, or decoction of the herb and root of tormentil taken with some Venice treacle, and the person laid to sweat.

The Particular Remedies, according to the kind of fever, &c. are,

For burning Fevers. The mucilage of the seed of fleawort, made with rose water, and a little sugar-candy put to it. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves.

For hot Fevers. From two to three, or six drams, as a purge, of the electuary of red roses, taken in any convenient liquor.

For the Head-Ache, and want of Sleep in hot Fevers. The leaves of henbane applied with vinegar to the forehead and temples, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster.

For infectious Fevers. Cinquefoil.

For pestilential Fevers. The leaves, roots, and seed, of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or a sirup made of the juice of the herb. The seed or leaves of the blue bottle, in wine. The roots of butter bur operate by sweat. Cinquefoil. The distilled water of dandelion drank. The herb or root of devil's bit boiled in wine, and drank. The distilled water of duck's meat. The roots of elecampane. The sirup, or conserve of clove gilliflowers. White lily roots, bruised and boiled in wine, and the decoction drank. The distilled water of

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oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. Pimpernel, boiled in wine, and drank, the person, after taking it, being laid warm in bed, to sweat for two hours after, and the same to be used twice at least. Wood sorrel, the sirup made of the juice, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of stone crop.

For putrid Fevers. The leaves, roots, or seed, of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or a sirup made of the juice of the herb. The roots of elecampane.

Against Heat in Fevers. Borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or a sirup made of the juice of the herb. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves.

To strengthen and succour the Heart in all Kinds of Fevers. A plaster made of the powder of the flowers of marigolds, hog's grease, turpentine, and rosin, applied to the breast.

To cool the Chamber of those sick of a Fever. Boughs of the willow tree placed in it.

To CONSUME THE PHLEGMATIC HUMOUR ARISING FROM THE USE OF FISH. Fennel boiled with the fish.

To digest the Crudities and other corrupt Humours engendered by eating salt Fish. Sauce alone, or jack by the hedge, eaten as sauce to the fish.

FOR FISTULAS.

The Internal Remedies are, One dram of the powder of the roots of asarabacca, taken in a quarter of a pint of white wine in the morning. Powder of the roots of star thistle, drank in wine in the morning, fasting, for some time together.

External Applications. The leaves of bugle, bruised, and applied, or the juice of the herb applied. Cinquefoil used in lotions, or injections. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb. Knapweed. The distilled

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water of knotgrass. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or the decoction of the leaves or root, applied as a wash. The queen of the meadows applied. The juice of ragwort. Red rattle grass. Vervain, used with some honey, or the distilled water of the herb used. An ointment made of yarrow.

To cleanse Fistulas. The juice of alehoof, or ground ivy, boiled with a little honey and verdigrease. The powder of savine, mixed with honey; but it hinders them from healing.

To cleanse and heal Fistulas. Wild campions. The decoction of dove's foot or crane's bill, in wine. The root, either green or in powder, of the flaggy kinds of flower-de-luce, applied. The juice of pellitory of the wall, or the herb bruised, and applied with a little salt.

To stay the Flux of Humours to Fistulas. Red rattle grass, boiled in red wine, and drank.

To take away the hard Skin growing over a Fistula. The root of the cow parsnip scraped upon the part.

For Fistulas in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

FOR FLUXES.

The General Remedies are. The dried outer bark of the black alder. The decoction, juice, or powder, of the roots of avens. The powder of bistort root, or decoction of the root, in wine. Burnet, or the powder of the seed, taken inwardly, in wine, or in steeled water, that is, wherein hot gads of steel have been quenched. The inner skin that covereth the chesnut, one scruple for a man and ten grains for a child. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in milk, and drank, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves. One dram of the powder of the roots of coralwort taken every morning in wine. Red darnel boiled in red wine, and taken. The seed of most kinds of dock. The root of the yellow water-flag. The decoction of golden rod, green or dry, or the distilled water of the herb. Winter green, or the distilled

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water of the herb. The juice or decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail. Powder of the berries of the holly. Juniper berries. Knapweed. The juice of knotgrass, or distilled water of the herb, by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Lady's mantle. The root, seed, or distilled water, of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The fruit or leaves of the medlar. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water, drank. Moonwort. The powder of tree moss taken in wine. Unripe mulberries, dried. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. The juice of plantain, clarified, and drank for several days together, by itself or with other drink, or the decoction, or powder of the roots or seed taken. The flowers or leaves of the queen of the meadows. Unripe quinces, which are made more binding by the addition of roses, acacia, hypocistis, and some torrified rhubarb. The sirup made of dried red roses. One dram of the powder of rupturewort, taken every day in wine, or the decoction of the herb, or the juice, or distilled water of the green herb, taken in the same manner. The roots of Soloman's seal. The ripe fruit of the service tree taken, or the decoction of the dried unripe fruit. Tormentil.

The Particular Remedies are—

For Fluxes of the Belly. Alkanet. Barley meal, boiled in red wine, with pomegranate rind and myrtles. The roots of comfrey, boiled in water or wine, and the decoction drank, or the sirup or distilled water of the roots. The seed of fleawort, fried, and taken. The herb or seed of fluxweed drank in water wherein gads of heated steel have been often quenched, or the distilled water of the herb taken. Knapweed. The root, seed, or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. A small quantity of the root of mullein, in wine. Periwinkle drank in wine. Black seed of the garden poppy, boiled in wine, and drank. Queen of the meadows, boiled in red wine, and drank.

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Red roses. The young conserve of red roses and mithridate, mixed together, and taken. Shepherd's purse. Tormentil. Yellow loosestrife, given either to drink, or administered as a clyster.

For hot and choleric Fluxes of the Belly. Purslane, the seed, juice, or distilled water of the herb (which is the most pleasant), with a little sugar.

For Fluxes of the Stomach and Belly. The common, white, or golden maidenhair, used dry. The distilled water of the flowers of privet. The root of tormentil.

For continual Fluxes. Hempseed, made into an emulsion, or decoction.

For long Fluxes, from sharp and evil Humours. The powder of the root of stinking gladwin drank in wine.

To dry up Fluxes. Privet used in lotions.

To stay the hot Humours in the Flux of the Stomach. The seed of common sorrel, or wood sorrel, the decoction or powder of the root, or the distilled water of the herb.

To stay the Sharpness of Humours in Fluxes. The distilled water of orpine, or the root used.

Outwardly to cool and bind hot Fluxes. The oil of quinces, or other medicines that may be made thereof, anointed on the belly or other parts.

FOR THE BLOODY FLUX.

The Remedies are, the leaves and seed of agrimony in wine. The decoction of balm. The red beet. The flowers and unripe fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush. The decoction of brank ursine. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or powder of the herb or root. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in milk and drank, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves. The decoction of cleavers. The sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort. Decoction of the roots of comfrey in water or

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wine, or the sirup or distilled water of the roots. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The decoction or sirup of the leaves of the fig tree. The roots of the yellow water flag. Fluellin. The decoction of golden rod, green or dry, or the distilled water of the herb. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. Powder of the berries of the holly. One dram of the flowers of ivy, drank twice a day, in red wine. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Yellow loosestrife given either to drink, or administered as a clyster. The roots and seed of marsh mallows boiled in wine and water, or common mallows bruised and boiled in milk or drink. The juice of moneywort, or the powder of the herb drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched; or the decoction of the green herb, in wine or water, drank. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of the root of mullein in red wine, or (if attended with an ague) in water wherein red hot steel hath been often quenched. The inner bark of the oak, or the skin covering the acorn. The distilled water of the flowers of privet. The seed of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. Garden sage taken with wormwood, or the conserve of the flowers of sage taken. Shepherd's purse. The leaves and roots of strawberries, boiled in wine or water, and drank. Decoction of the bark of the root of the black thorn or sloe bush; or the decoction of the berries or sloes, either fresh or dried; or a conserve made of the berries. Wafers made from wheat flour, put in water, and drank. The decoction of yarrow in white wine.

To stay the hot Humours in the Bloody Flux. The seed of the common sorrel or wood sorrel, the decoction or powder of the root, or the distilled water of the herb.

To stay the Sharpness of Humours in the Bloody Flux. The distilled water of orpine, or the root, used.

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To take away superfluous Flesh. The burnt ashes of the bark of the willow tree mixed with vinegar.

To consolidate Fractures. Moonwort.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES. The root of briony, or distilled water of the root. The insolate oil of broom rape, wherein there hath been three or four repetitions of infusion of the top stalks with the flowers, strained and cleared. The decoction of the lesser centaury used as a wash. An ointment made of the flowers of cowslips or peagles. The leaves bruised, or the juice of water cresses, applied at night, and washed off in the morning. The fresh roots of cuckow-point bruised, and distilled with a little milk, and applied. Cucumbers bruised, and the water distilled from them applied as a wash. The distilled water of the seed of devil's bit, especially if a little vitriol be dissolved therein. The distilled water of the herb and roots of docks. The juice of dragons distilled in a glass still in sand, mixed with vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of elder flowers. The distilled water of feverfew. The distilled water of the herb and roots of figwort. The distilled water of hawkweed. The distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The distilled water of lovage. The leaves and roots of madder beaten and applied. The distilled water of mustard when in flower. Oat meal boiled in vinegar and applied. The distilled water of pellitory of the wall. The seed of wild rocket, mixed with vinegar, and applied. The root of Solomon's seal, or distilled water of the whole plant. The distilled water of burnet saxifrage. The juice of scabious made up with the powder of borax and camphire. The distilled water of wild tansy or silverweed. The leaves of vervain bruised, or the juice mixed with some vinegar; or the distilled water of the herb used. Wheat flour, mixed with vinegar and honey, boiled together. Ointment made of the flowers of woodbine or honeysuckles, or the leaves or seed used.

For the Frets in Children, or Wind in the Stomach and Belly. The distilled water of parsley.

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FOR THE FRENZY, OR PHRENZY.

The Internal Remedies are, Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, root, or flowers in broth, drink, or meat; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved, or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. Garden poppies. The wild poppy, or corn rose. Wild, or mother of thyme.

External Applications. The juice of sow fennel used with vinegar and rose water; or the juice, with a little euphorbium put to the nose. The seed and roots of the cow parsnip boiled in oil, and rubbed on the head.

To help frantic Persons. The juice of plantain, mixed with oil of roses, and anointed on the temples and forehead. Vervain applied, with oil of roses and vinegar, to the temples and forehead; or the distilled water of the herb.

To settle the Brain of frantic Persons. Sirup of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily.

DISORDERS OF THE FUNDAMENT.

For Cankers in the Fundament. The roots of the fuller's thistle, or teazle, bruised and boiled in wine until it be thick, and kept in a brazen vessel, and afterwards spread as a salve, and applied to the fundament.

For Chops in the Fundament. Spearmint, or the distilled water of the herb.

For the Cleft in the Fundament. The roots of the fuller's thistle, or teazle, bruised and boiled in wine until it be thick, and kept in a brazen vessel, and afterwards spread as a salve, and applied to the fundament.

For the falling down of the Fundament. The leaves and roots of cuckow-point boiled in wine with a little oil, and applied, or sitting over the hot fumes thereof.

For Fistulas of the Fundament. A poultice made of oatmeal, and some oil of bays put to it. The roots of

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fuller's thistle, or teazle, bruised and boiled in wine until it be thick, and kept in a brazen vessel, and afterwards spread as a salve, and applied to the fundament.

To dissolve Imposthumes in the Fundament. The seed of dill roasted or fried, and used in oils or plasters.

For Inflammation in the Fundament. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of violets, in water and wine, drank; or the leaves and flowers applied as a poultice to the fundament.

For Inflammation and Swelling in the Fundament. Groundsel boiled and made into a poultice and applied, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice or distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail warmed, and used to bathe the part with.

For Pains in the Fundament. The decoction of red roses in wine used to bathe the part with, or put in.

For Sores of the Fundament. The berries and flowers of the bramble or blackberry bush.

For hard Tumours and Inflammations in the Fundament. Melilot boiled in wine, and applied either by itself or with the yolk of a roasted egg, or fine flour, or poppy seed, or endive.

For moist Ulcers in the Fundament. The seed of dill roasted or fried, and used in oils and plasters.

G.

FOR INFIRMITIES OF THE GALL.

The General Remedy is carduus benedictus.

Particular Remedies are—

For Obstructions of the Gall. Alehoof or ground ivy. The herb or root of celandine, boiled with a few anniseeds in white wine, and drank. The lesser centaury. Decoction of the leaves and roots of dandelion in white wine; or the leaves chopped as pot herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth; or the leaves eaten in the

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spring. Dodder of thyme. Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised roots in white wine. The seed or roots of fennel. Hempseed made into an emulsion. The roots of madder boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards. Saracen's consound boiled in wine, and drank. One handful of the leaves or roots of garden succory, boiled in wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting.

For the Overflowing of the Gall. Calamint made into a decoction, and some sugar put to it afterwards; or the powder called *diacalaminthes*, or the compound sirup of calamint.

To cleanse the Gall. The roots of madder boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards.

FOR GANGRENES. The leaves, fruit, or root of briony. The leaves of bugle bruised and applied, or the juice applied. The fresh root of comfrey, beaten small, and spread upon leather, and applied. The meal of the seed of darnel. Powder of the root of black hellebore. The distilled water of knotgrass. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or the decoction of the leaves or roots applied as a wash. Decoction of the root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree, with some honey put thereto. The kernels of walnuts, when they are grown old, applied.

For Giddiness of the Brain. A decoction made of the flowers of lavender, horehound, fennel, and asparagus roots, and a little cinnamon.

FOR THE GOUT.

The General Remedies are as Internal Remedies. All heal. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, roots, or flowers in broth, drink, or meat; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. The juice or decoction of the young branches, or seed of

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broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. The seed and roots of fennel. The powder of the root of stinking gladwin drank in wine. Juniper berries. Three ounces of the distilled water of the flowers of mullein drank morning and evening for some days together. English rhubarb. Tutsan, or park leaves. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. Yellow wall flowers. And operating as—

Powerful Purgatives, and sometimes as Emetics. Dwarf elder. Hedge hyssop, properly prepared, and used cautiously. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon.

External Applications. The distilled water of angelica. Red archangel bruised with some salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. Balm. Barley meal boiled with vinegar and quince. The ashes of the husks of garden beans mixed with old swine's grease. The fresh root of comfrey, beaten small, and spread upon leather, and applied. The berries or root of cuckow-point beaten with hot ox dung, and applied. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, used as a fomentation warm. The decoction of dove's foot in wine used as a fomentation. The bark of the root of the elm tree ground with brine or pickle to the form of a poultice, and applied. The seed of endive. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce and root of the same, or the flaggy kinds. Goutwort. Decoction of the roots of hemp. The leaves of henbane, boiled in wine, and applied; or as a fomentation warm, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster. The juice or ointment of kidneywort. The flowers of the lily of the valley close stopped up in a glass and put into an ant hill, and taken away again a month after, when there will be found a liquor in the glass, which is to be externally applied. Mustard seed. The juice of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or roots applied as a wash; or the herb bruised and applied; or one handful of the leaves of green nettles, and another of

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wallwort, bruised and applied. Pellitory of Spain made into an ointment with hog's lard. Pellitory of the wall mixed with goat's tallow. Pennyroyal applied to the place until it is red. The leaves of pepperwort bruised and mixed with old hog's lard, and applied to the place, and continued thereon four hours in a man, and two in a woman; the place being afterwards bathed with wine and oil mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins after they have sweat a little. Leaves of the black poplar bruised with vinegar, and applied. Garden poppies. Purslane. The juice of English tobacco. An ointment made of thyme. The leaves of the great turnsole bruised, and applied. And also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Agrimony taken inwardly in the form of a sirup, electuary, or concreted juice; or used outwardly in an oil or ointment. Brank ursine. Decoction of the roots of elecampane, in wine, drank and applied. The decoction of ground pine, in wine, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, or both, for some time together; or pills made of the powder of the herb, and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine; or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers.

The Particular Remedies are—

For the Gout proceeding from a cold Cause. The root or seed of masterwort, or the distilled water of the herb and roots.

For the Gout proceeding from a hot Cause. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb applied. Ground moss bruised and boiled in water, and applied.

For the Gout arising from hot and sharp Humours. A cloth wet in the juice of the common nightshade applied.

For Gout in the Hands or Fingers. The root of hemlock roasted in the embers, wrapped in double wet papers, and applied.

For Gout in the Hands or Feet. The leaves, but especially the roots of sciatica cresses, taken fresh in the summer time, beaten and made into a poultice or salve with

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old hog's grease, and applied to the place, to continue thereon four hours if on a man, and two hours on a woman; the place being afterwards bathed in wine and oil mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins after they have sweat a little. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in wine and applied, and the decoction drank.

For hot Gouts in the Hands or Feet. The juice of plantain mixed with oil of roses, and applied.

For Gout in the Hands, Knees, or Feet. The decoction of alehoof, in wine, drank for some time.

For Gout in the Joints, Hands, Feet, or Knees. Garden rue applied.

Preservative from the Gout. Goutwort carried about one; it also eases the pains of the gout.

FOR THE GRAVEL.

The General Remedies are, Alkanet. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom made with wine: the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. Water caltrops, especially the nuts, dried. Black cherries, bruised with the stones, and distilled, and the water thereof drank. Coralwort. Powder of the roots of filipendula, or the decoction of the roots in white wine, with a little honey. Golden rod. Garden radishes, or a sirup made of the juice of the roots. Winter rocket, or cresses. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed) taken in white wine, or in the before mentioned decoction; or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers taken. Sow thistles. Vervain, or the distilled water of it.

The Particular Remedies are—

For Gravel in the Bladder. The seed of gromel bruised and boiled in white wine, or in broth, or the like; or the powder of the seed taken therein; or (when the seed is not to be had) the herb boiled, or juice drank. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine,

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or the seed or distilled water of the herb taken. Three ounces of the juice of pellitory of the wall taken at a time. Rupturewort. Samphire.

For Gravel in the Kidneys. Asparagus. The powder of French beans, taken a dram at a time, in white wine. The decoction or powder of the root of bramble or blackberry bush. The root of briony corrected and used cautiously. The decoction of wild campions. Dove's foot, or crane's bill. Decoction of the flowers of the furze bush. One dram of groundsel taken in oxymel, after using a little exercise, or the distilled water of the herb taken. The root or seed of masterwort, or the distilled water of the herb and root. Spear mint. One dram of the powder of parsley piert in white wine. Three ounces of the juice of pellitory of the wall taken at a time. Samphire. Sopewort. Decoction of the roots of common sorrel, or wood sorrel, or the distilled water of the herb. Sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank with sugar or without; or the smoke taken by a pipe, in the usual way, but fasting.

For Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder. The decoction of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink; or the distilled water of the fruit, or the leaves together with them; or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening with a little sugar. The young tender leaves of the gooseberry bush. One dram of the powder of knotgrass taken in wine for many days together, or the distilled water of the herb by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Pimpernel.

For Gravel in the Reins. The decoction or powder of the roots of bramble or blackberry bush. The root of briony corrected and used cautiously. The decoction of wild campions. The decoction of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink; or the distilled water of the fruit, or leaves together with them; or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening with a little sugar. The seed of gromel bruised and boiled in white wine, or in broth, or the like; or the powder of the seed taken therein; or, when the seed is not to be had, the herb

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boiled, or juice drank. One dram of groundsel, taken in oxymel, after using a little exercise; or the distilled water of the herb taken. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the seed or distilled water of the herb taken. Rupturewort. Sopewort. Decoction of the roots of common sorrel, or wood sorrel; or the distilled water of the herb.

For the Green Sickness. Powder of lesser centaury.

For old Griefs in any Part of the Body hard to be cured. The leaves, but especially the roots of sciatica cresses, taken fresh in the summer-time, beaten and made into a poultice or salve, with old hog's grease, and applied to the place, to continue thereon four hours if on a man, and two hours on a woman, the place being afterwards bathed with wine and oil mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins after they have sweat a little. Pepperwort used in the same manner as the foregoing remedy.

For Grossness, or those over fat. The distilled water of the young tops and leaves of the ash-tree, a small quantity taken every morning fasting. Cleavers taken in broth. The leaves, seed, and roots of fennel, used in drinks and broths. Also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

GRIPINGS.

For Griping Pains of the Body. The powder of the root of stinking gladwin, drank in wine.

For inward Gripings. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage, taken in wine, or the seed taken. Our lady's thistle, the seed, or distilled water of the herb.

For Griping Pains of the inward Parts. Pills made of the powder of ground pine, and of hermodactyls, with

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Venice turpentine, continued for some time, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers.

For Gripings in the Belly, Stomach, &c. see Disorders thereof.

DISEASES IN THE GROIN.

To dissolve and heal Boils or Blotches in the Groin. The leaves of mullein bruised, and wrapped in double papers, and covered with hot ashes, in which they must be baked some time, and then taken out and laid on the place.

For Tumours and Swellings in the Groin. The leaves of the herb truelove.

DISORDERS OF THE GUMS.

For Bleeding of the Gums. The distilled water of hart's tongue, gargled in the mouth.

For Pains in the Gums. The decoction of red roses in wine. Rosemary. Also No. 5 of Compound Medicines.

For Scurvy in the Gums. Ashes of the wood of the juniper bush, rubbed on the gums.

For sore Gums. The leaves of bugle made into a lotion, with some honey and alum. The decoction of spearmint gargled in the mouth. Wild tansy boiled in vinegar, with honey and alum, and gargled in the mouth.

To heal spungy foul Gums. Lotions, or gargles made of the leaves and roots of strawberries.

For Gums that are swelled. The juice of purslane.

To cleanse the Gums. Ashes of English tobacco.

To fasten the Gums. The decoction of the leaves or roots of bistort, or the seed bruised, or the juice of them applied; but the roots are most effectual.

To strengthen the Gums. Pennyroyal dried and burnt.

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DISORDERS OF THE GUTS.

For Excoriations of the Guts. The leaves and roots of common mallows and marsh mallows, or the roots and seed of marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water. The juice of plantain clarified and drank for several days together, by itself, or with other drink, or the decoction or powder of the roots or seed.

For griping Pains of the Guts. The leaves and flowers of meadow trefoil, boiled and used in clysters.

For Torments of the Guts. The juice of plantain clarified, and drank for several days together, by itself, or with other drink, or the decoction or powder of the roots or seed.

H.

FOR THE HAIR.

To stay the shedding of the Hair. Decoction of the white beet in water, with some vinegar used as a wash. Lye made of the common, white, or golden maidenhair, or the herb boiled in wine, putting some smallage to it, and afterwards some oil. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied to the hair, or the decoction of the leaves, roots, and flowers, used as a wash. Mustard seed. Juice of pellitory of the wall, made into a liniment, with ceruse and oil of roses. The cotton or down of quinces, laid as a plaster, made up with wax. The decoction of yarrow, used to bathe the head with. See also Baldness.

To stay the shedding of the Hair, and make it fair. The kernels of walnuts, when they are grown old, burned, and anointed with oil and wine, or the green husks used in the same manner.

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For the falling off of the Hair coming of hot and sharp Humours. The leaves of hound's tongue bruised, or the juice of them boiled in hog's lard, and applied, or the distilled water of the herb.

To hinder the Hairs from growing again on the Eye-lids after they are pulled away. The juice of fumitory with gum Arabic, dissolved therein, used to anoint the eye-lids with.

To beautify the Hair. The young black poplar buds, bruised with fresh butter and strained, after they have been kept for some time in the sun.

To cause the Hair to grow thick, fair, and well coloured. Lie made of the common, white, or golden maidenhair, or the herb boiled in wine, putting some smallage to it, and afterwards some oil.

To make the Hair black. The leaves of the bramble or blackberry bush boiled in lie, and used as a wash to the head. The common or dwarf elder berries boiled in wine, and used as a wash to the head. Decoction of the leaves and branches of garden sage.

To make the Hair yellow. Ashes of the barberry tree made into a lie with water, and used as a wash to the head.

To cause a good Habit of Body. The roots of fennel used in drinks and broths.

INFIRMITIES OF THE HANDS.

For Pains in the Hands. Garden rue applied.

For Spots in the Hands. The juice or distilled water of the leaves of water betony.

For Swellings in the Hands. The dried herb, stalks, and seed of henbane burned, and the part held in the fume thereof.

For Wounds in the Hands. Wold, weld, or dyer's weed, bruised and applied.

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For green Wounds in the Hands. The leaves of orpine bruised and applied.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE HEAD.

The General Remedy is dodder of thyme. Particular Remedies are—

For the Head Ach. Internal Remedies. Juice of the white beet. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom made with wine; the common way of using it however is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. Water cresses eaten as sallad, or water cress pottage taken in the spring. The green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with honey or spikenard to correct it. Penny-royal. Garden poppies used in treacle and mithridate, and in all other medicines for this purpose. English rhubarb. Syrup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or the smoke taken by a pipe fasting.

External Applications. Fresh ivy leaves applied with rose water and oil of roses, to the temples and forehead. Melilot steeped in vinegar, or rose water, and applied. Spearmint, or the distilled water of the herb, applied to the forehead and temples. Oil drawn from the kernels of peach stones, or the juice of the leaves applied to the forehead and temples. The herb or dry root of pellitory of Spain, chewed in the mouth, or the powder of the herb or root snuffed up the nostrils. The decoction of red roses in wine. Red rose water, or vinegar of roses, used to bathe the temples. The juice of self heal used with oil of roses to anoint the temples and forehead. Vinegar, made of wild or mother of thyme (as vinegar of roses is made) anointed on the head. The fresh herb and root of garden valerian bruised and applied to the head.

For the Head-ach, coming of a cold Cause. Internal Remedies. Nep or catmint. The decoction of penny-royal drank. Lavender.

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External Applications. The distilled water of elder flowers used to wash the head with. Feverfew bruised, and applied to the crown of the head.

For the Head-Ach coming of Heat. Internal Remedies. Sirup made of the juice of hops and sugar. Purslane, or the seed, or juice, or distilled water of the herb with sugar.

External Applications. Duck's meat applied fresh to the forehead. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The juice of lettuces mixed or boiled with oil of roses, and applied to the forehead and temples; or the distilled water of the herb used. Oil that has had fresh tree moss steeped therein some time, and afterwards boiled and applied to the temples and forehead. The juice of plantain mixed with oil of roses, and anointed on the temples and forehead. Oil made from the flowers of privet, by infusion, and set in the sun. The leaves of the black thorn, or sloe bush, made into lotions to bathe the forehead and temples; or the simple distilled water of the flowers; or the condensate juice or distilled water of the green berries.

For a long inveterate Head-Ach. The juice of sow fennel used with vinegar and rose water; or the juice, with a little euphorbium, put to the nose. Fresh ivy leaves applied, with rose water and oil of roses, to the temples and forehead. The seed and roots of the cow parsnip, boiled in oil, and mixed with rue, and rubbed on the head.

For the Head-Ach from hot choleric Humours and Heat in the Eyes. From two to three or six drams (according to the constitution), as a purge, of the electuary of red roses, taken in any convenient liquor.

For the Head-Ach and distempered Heat of the Brain in Frenzies, and through Want of Sleep. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb applied to the brain and temples.

For the Heat and Head-Ach in Children. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory.

For Cold in the Head. The leaves and roots of asara-

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bacca boiled in lie, and applied as a wash to the head, often warm.

For cold Disorders of the Head. Internal Remedies. All heal. Carraway seed. Lavender.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Sweet marjoram. Rosemary, or a drop or two of the chemical oil touched on the temples and nostrils; or the decoction of the herb in wine drank; or the temples bathed therewith. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Heat in the Head. Internal Remedies. The flowers of cowslips, or peagles preserved or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. The sirup or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily.

External Application. Ointment of red roses used to anoint the forehead and temples.

For excessive Heat in the Head, hindering Rest and Sleep. Purslane bruised, and applied to the forehead and temples.

For hot Distempers of the Head. The distilled water of the branches, leaves, and flowers, or of the fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush, drank.

For Inflammation in the Head. Decoction of the root of hemp, or the herb itself; or the distilled water of the herb applied. The decoction of garden poppies applied to the head and temples warm; or the oil of poppies, or the green leaves and heads, bruised, and applied with a little vinegar; or made into a poultice with barley meal or hog's grease. Ointment of red roses used to anoint the forehead and temples.

For old Griefs of the Head. The leaves, but especially the roots, of sciatica cresses, taken fresh in the summer time, beaten and made into a poultice or salve with old hog's grease, and applied to the place, to continue thereon four hours if on a man, and two hours on a woman; the place being afterwards bathed with wine and oil mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins after they have sweat a little.

For continual Pains in the Head. Internal Remedies.

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Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb or root, or flowers, in broth, drink, or meat; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. Costmary, or sweet maudlin, taken in the morning fasting. The decoction of germander.

External Application. The meal of rye put between a double cloth, moistened with a little vinegar, and heated in a pewter dish, and bound fast to the head whilst it is hot.

For Pains in the Head from cold and rheumatic Humours. Garden sage, or the conserve of the flowers.

For Pains in the Head from the Phrenzy. Purslane, or the seed, or juice, or distilled water of the herb, with a little sugar.

For Pains in the Head from Want of Sleep. Internal Remedy. Purslane, or the seed, or juice, or distilled water of the herb, with a little sugar.

External Application. The leaves and flowers of violets applied as a poultice, or with oil of roses.

For inveterate Pains and Achs in the Head. Vervain applied with some oil of roses and vinegar to the forehead and temples, or the distilled water of the herb applied.

For Prickings in the Head. The fresh herb and roots of garden valerian bruised, and applied to the head.

For Wind in the Head. Carraway seed taken. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved, or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning.

To comfort the Head. Internal Remedy. Wild, or mother of thyme.

External Applications. Chamomile flowers, boiled in lie, used as a wash to the head. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made therewith, applied often as a wash to the head. Spear mint smelled unto.

To purge the Head. Juice of the leaves of anemone snuffed up the nose, or the root chewed in the mouth. Juice of the red beet snuffed up the nose. Powders of the root of bistort, pellitory of Spain, and burnt alum, of

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each a little quantity made into a paste with honey, and a little piece thereof held between the teeth. Powder of the root of garden clary put into the nose. Root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce put into the nostrils. Garlic. Juice or powder of the root of stinking gladwin snuffed up the nose. The juice or distilled water of French mercury snuffed up the nose. Decoction, or distilled water of the wild or horse mint snuffed up the nose. The juice of onions snuffed up the nose. Pimpernel put up into the nostrils.

To strengthen the Head. Wild marjoram. Wild, or mother of thyme.

To preserve the Head from Pains. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made thereof, applied often as a wash to the head.

For Rheum in the Head. See Rheum.

OUTWARD DISEASES OF THE HEAD.

For Itch in the Head. The leaves of the bramble or blackberry bush, boiled in lie, and used as a wash. The oil of garden hyssop used as an ointment to the head. One part of plantain water and two parts of the brine of powdered beef boiled together and clarified. Decoction of the herb and roots of scabious used warm as a wash to the head.

For a Scabby Head. Ashes of the bark of the ash tree made into a lie and used as a wash to the head. Decoction of the white beet in water with some vinegar. Decoction of the lesser centaury used as a wash. Ointment of foxglove. Knapweed. The decoction of nep or catmint used as a wash to the head.

For dry Scabs in the Head. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied; or the decoction of the herb used as a wash.

For spreading Scabs in the Head. One part of plantain water and two parts of the brine of powdered beef boiled together and clarified.

For a sore Head. Decoction of the leaves of the fig tree used as a wash. Lie made of the common, white,

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or golden maidenhair. Decoction of the herb and roots of scabious used warm as a wash to the head.

For running Sores in the Head. The leaves of the bramble or blackberry bush boiled in lie, and used as a wash. Knapweed. Lie made of the common, white, or golden maidenhair. Juice of the leaves and roots of tormentil used with a little vinegar.

For Swellings in the Head. English rhubarb taken.

For Ulcers of the Head. Decoction of the lesser centaury used as a wash to the head. The juice of sweet chervil applied.

For spreading Ulcers in the Head. Lie made of melilot used as a wash.

For Wounds in the Head. The root of stinking gladwin. Ointment made of shepherd's purse.

To dry up and heal grievous Wounds of the Head. The juice of burnet saxifrage dropped into them.

For running Sores, or Scabs in Children's Heads. The juice of pellitory of the wall made into a liniment with ceruse and oil of roses.

Preventive against Breakings out, Sores, or Scabs in Children's Heads. Spear mint, or the distilled water of the herb used as a wash to the head.

To PRESERVE THE BODY IN HEALTH. The continual use of burnet. Cleavers chopped small and boiled well in water gruel, and taken in the spring time. Water cresses eaten as a salad, or water cress pottage used in the spring. The leaves of dandelion eaten in the spring. The flowers of wormwood, rosemary, and black thorn, of each a like quantity, and half that quantity of saffron, boiled together in Rhenish wine; but put not in the saffron till it is almost boiled. Also No. 3 of the Compound Medicines taken in the spring. See also Spring Physic.

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DISORDERS OF THE HEART.

Against Gnawing of the Heart. Spear mint, or the distilled water, or the spirit of the herb.

Against Inflammation of the Heart. The decoction of red roses in wine, with the roses remaining therein, applied to the region of the heart as a bath or foment.

For Heat and Inflammation at the Heart. Lettuces applied to the region of the heart with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put.

For Inflammation arising from Pains of the Heart. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Melancholy of the Heart. The distilled water of eringo, when the leaves and stalks are young. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb.

For the Panting and Beating of the Heart. The water of strawberries carefully distilled.

For Passions of the Heart. Internal Remedies. The seed of endive. The distilled water of hart's tongue. A drink made of rosa solis, with aqua vitæ and spices. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory.

External Application. The distilled water of our lady's thistle, applied by means of cloths or spunges to the region of the heart.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Two spoonfuls of the distilled water of the flowers of lavender drank, or applied to the temples or nostrils; but is not safe to be used when the body is replete with blood and humours.

For Qualms of the Heart. A drink made of rosa solis, with aqua vitæ and spices.

Against Trembling of the Heart. Internal Remedies. Dodder of thyme. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. The old conserve of red roses.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Two spoonfuls of the distilled water of the flowers of lavender drank, or applied to the temples and nostrils; but is not

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safe to be used when the body is replete with blood and humours.

To expel any malignant or pestilential Quality from the Heart. Marigold flowers, either fresh or dry, used in possets, broth, or drink.

To strengthen the Heart. Clove gilliflowers. Marigolds. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. Mustard, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower. Red roses. The old conserve of red roses, or the dried conserve called sugar of roses. Saffron; but should not be used more than ten grains at a time. Heart trefoil.

To comfort and strengthen the Heart. Internal Remedies. Angelica. The decoction, juice, or powder of the roots of avens; or the roots steeped in wine, and drank every morning fasting in the spring time. Balm. Two or three stalks of burnet with leaves put into a cup of claret or other wine. Butter bur. English gentian or felwort. The spirit drawn from the flowers of lily of the valley when distilled in wine. Marigold flowers, either fresh or dry, used in possets, broth, or drink. The decoction of tree moss in wine. The sirup made of dry red roses. The cordial powders of red roses called *diarrhodon abbatis* and *aromaticus rosarum*. The distilled water of rosa solis in wine. The flowers, or conserve of the flowers of rosemary; or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil taken. The root or seed of viper's bugloss, or sirup or distilled water of the herb when in flower. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines. See also Cordials.

External Application. Lettuces applied to the region of the heart with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put.

To cool and temper the Heart. Rose leaves and mint applied as a fomentation to the region of the heart.

HEAT.

To cool Heats. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory made with wine, and taken.

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For Heat in any Part. The distilled water of the leaves of fuller's thistle, or teazle, applied.

For inward Heats. Houseleek taken, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice or distilled water of kidneywort drank. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of violets in water and wine.

For outward Heats. Houseleek applied, or the distilled water of the herb. Kidneywort, or the juice or distilled water of the herb applied. The leaves and flowers of violets applied as a poultice.

Against Heat in the Skin. The juice or distilled water of sow thistles applied.

For Sickness and Fainting from Heat. Common sorrel, or wood sorrel. The decoction or powder of the roots, or distilled water of the herb.

REMEDY AGAINST THE DISAGREEING OF BLACK HELLEBORE. Goat's milk taken; or, if that is not to be had, any other milk.

To take away the Strength of the Poison of White Hellebore. The smell of a quince.

REMEDIES AGAINST EATING HEMLOCK. The strongest and purest wine drank before it strikes to the heart. Gentian put into wine. A draught of strong vinegar. Wild marjoram. The seed of nettles drank, or the distilled water.

REMEDIES AGAINST EATING HENBANE. Goat's milk. Honeyed water. Pine kernels with sweet wine. Fennel seed. Nettle seed. The seed of cresses. Mustard seed. Radish seed. Onions, or garlic taken in wine. Wild marjoram.

SOME CAUTIONS RESPECTING HERBS.

Herbs whose Virtues are similar to one another. Sweet maudlin is similar to costmary. St Peter's wort is similar to St. John's wort. Saracen's consound is similar to bugle and sanicle. Self heal is similar to bugle. Wood sorrel is similar to common sorrel.

Herbs that should be used cautiously. Asarabacca.

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Briony roots. The common and dwarf elder. The roots of the flower-de-luce. Foxglove. Roots of the black hellebore. Hedge hyssop.

Dangerous Herbs, if taken inwardly. The seed of the wild poppy, according to Galen. Savine.

For poisonous Herbs and Remedies against eating them. See Poison.

For the Hiccough. Internal Remedies. The leaves or seed of fennel boiled in water, and taken. Two or three branches of spear mint taken in the juice of sour pomegranates, or the distilled water or spirit of the herb. The decoction of tree moss in wine. Spleenwort.

External Applications. The leaves and seed of dill tied in a cloth, and boiled in wine, and smelled unto. The distilled water of hart's tongue gargled in the mouth.

For Pains of the Hips. Internal Remedies. Asarabacca drank; and is made more strong by adding some spikenard, with the whey of goat's milk or honeyed water. The juice or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken.

External Applications. Decoction of the roots of hemp. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the part with, or an ointment made of the herb boiled in hog's lard, with mastic and olibanum added to it after it is strained. Ointment of thyme.

AGAINST HOARSENESS. Cabbages or coleworts taken with honey. The gum of the cherry tree dissolved in wine. The juice or decoction of cinquefoil taken with a little honey, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves taken. Powder of the roots of filipendula made into an electuary with honey. Sirup made of the leaves or green fruit of the fig tree. Mucilage of the seed of fleawort made with rose water, with a little sugar candy added to it. A drink made of liquorice boiled in clear water, with some maidenhair and figs. The juice of liquorice dissolved in rose water, with some gum tragacanth, used as

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a licking medicine. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine or honeyed water, and drank. Hedge mustard, the decoction of the herb, or the juice made into a sirup or licking medicine with honey or sugar. The liquor that drops from the peach tree, on its being wounded, taken in the decoction of coltsfoot with some sweet wine and saffron. Oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, as oil of almonds is made. Sirup made of garden poppy heads and seed, or oil of the seed. Mucilage taken from the seed of quinces boiled in a little water, with a small quantity of sugar. The juice of garden sage taken in warm water, or the conserve of the flowers taken. The herb or flowers of violets when fresh, or the flowers when dry. Wafers made from wheat flour boiled with mint and butter.

For the Sting or Bite of a Hornet. Garden bazil applied. Wormwood.

For Pains and Achs in the Huckle Bone. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the part with, or an ointment made of the herb bruised and boiled in hog's lard, with mastic and olibanum added to it after it is strained.

HUMOURS.

To allay the Sharpness of Humours. The distilled water of comfrey.

To cleanse the Body of evil Humours. Wormwood.

To cleanse the Body and Blood of choleric and sharp Humours, causing Itch, Scabs, &c. Water agrimony. Decoction of the inner rind of the barberry tree in white wine, a quarter of a pint taken each morning. The juice, sirup, or distilled water of fumitory, or the decoction of the herb made in whey, with some other purging or opening herbs and roots, which, after purging, strengthens the inward parts; the seed, however, is strongest.

To consume evil Humours. No. 3 of the Compound Medicines taken in the spring.

To cut Humours. The herb or seed of lovage.

To digest Humours. Bishop's weed. The herb or seed of lovage.

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To digest raw and vicious Humours. The seed of dill.

To digest thick and tough Humours. Polypody.

To digest and disperse Humours settled in the Veins, Joints, or Sinews. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb.

To draw, digest, and separate thick or thin Humours from the remote Parts of the Body. Birdlime made from the berries of the misletoe outwardly applied.

To discuss Humours. The dried leaves of the peach tree. The decoction of wood sage.

To dissolve Humours. Oil of dill outwardly applied.

To dry up Humours. The flowers of the willow tree boiled in white wine and drank, or the bark of the tree used in the same manner.

To dry up thin Humours. Polypody.

To warm and dry up Humours. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb.

For hot Humours of the Body. Cinquefoil.

To open Humours. The herb or seed of lovage.

To purge gross Humours. Lesser centaury boiled and drank. Tart or sour cherries eaten. Garden hyssop taken with oxymel, operates by stool.

To thin gross Humours. Root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed.

To restrain the Flux of Humours. Oil of roses put into ointments and plasters.

To void hot, choleric, and other offensive Humours. The leaves and roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water, or in broth with parsley and fennel roots, or used in clysters.

For all Sorts of Hurts in the Body. An ointment made of the leaves of bugle, scabious, and sanicle bruised and boiled in hog's grease until the herbs are dry, and then strained forth into a pot to be kept for such occasions as require it.

For Hydropic Diseases. Garlic.

For Hypochondriac Diseases. The decoction of

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the leaves and roots of dandelion in white wine, or the leaves chopped as pot herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth; or the young leaves eaten as salad in the spring.

I. J.

THE JAUNDICE.

For the Yellow Jaundice. Alkanet. Agrimony. Water agrimony. Alehoof or ground ivy. The decoction of garden arrach. Decoction of the leaves of the ash tree in white wine. Decoction of the inner rind of the barberry tree, a quarter of a pint drank each morning. Bark of the root of the bay tree. Red beet. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, root, or flowers in broth, meat, or drink; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. Bistort root. The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf.* Decoction of the root of butcher's broom in wine; the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. Calamint. Syrup made of the juice of chamomile, with the flowers, in white wine. Carduus benedictus. The herb or root of celandine boiled in white wine, with a few anniseeds, and drank. Lesser centaury. Four ounces of the juice of cinquefoil drank for certain days together, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves. The distilled water, or decoction of cleavers, drank twice a day. One dram of the seed of columbines taken in wine with a little saffron; the person, after taking it, being laid to sweat in bed. Powder of the seed of black cresses made into an electuary with honey. Decoction of the leaves and roots of dandelion in white wine, or the leaves chopped as pot herbs with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth; or the young leaves eaten in the spring. Dodder of thyme. Decoction of the root of eringo in wine, or the

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distilled water of the herb when young. The seed and roots of fennel. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of flax weed, or toad flax in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. Fumitory, or the distilled water of the herb or the seed. Decoction of the flowers of the furze bush. Garlic. English gentian, or felwort. One dram of the powder of the seed of germander. Groundsel taken in wine, or the distilled water of the herb taken. Hempseed made into an emulsion. A sirup made of the juice of hops and sugar. Yellow ivy berries. Liverwort. The roots of madder boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards. Decoction of the common, white, or golden maidenhair. Wild marjoram. The seed of French mercury, boiled with wormwood, and drank. The juice of mouse-ear taken in wine, or the decoction of the herb drank morning and evening, abstaining from other drink two or three hours after; or the distilled water of the herb taken. Hedge mustard. The seed or roots of the cow parsnip. The decoction of pennyroyal. Pills made of the powder of ground pine, and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine, continued for some time; or the herb tunned up with new drink; or the distilled water of the herb, or conserve of the flowers. The herb or seed of plantain. The decoction of rosemary taken, and the body exercised presently after; or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil. Meadow rue. Rupturewort. Saffron; but must not be taken more than ten grains at a time. Saracen's consound, boiled in wine, and drank. The juice, or sirup made of the juice, of smallage; or the root used. Decoction of the roots of common sorrel, or wood sorrel; or the distilled water of the herb. Spleenwort. The water of strawberries carefully distilled. One handful of the leaves or roots of garden succory boiled in wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree, boiled in wine, and drank. Our lady's thistle, the seed or distilled water of the herb. The juice of tormentil. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. The herb or flowers of violets taken fresh, or the flowers

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when dry; or the sirup of violets. Wormwood. And also Nos. 2, 4, and 5, of the Compound Medicines. And operating as—

Purgatives. From two to three or six drams, as a purge, of the electuary of red roses, taken in some convenient liquor. The decoction of bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb, with vinegar; or the powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine; or the root steeped in wine all night, and taken; or put among other purges. Also No. 1 of the Compound Medicines. And as—

Powerful Purgatives, and sometimes as Emetics. Asarabacca boiled in whey. Juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce drank, with a little honey or spikenard to correct it. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon. And as—

External Applications. The juice of horehound snuffed up the nose. Shepherd's purse bound to the wrists and soles of the feet.

For the Beginning of the Jaundice. Hempseed made into an emulsion, if there is no ague attending it.

For the Jaundice in Children and young People. The leaves of the peach tree made into a sirup or conserve, of which two spoonfuls may be safely given at a time.

To restore the natural colour of the Skin discoloured by the Yellow Jaundice. Garden hyssop taken inwardly.

For the Black Jaundice. Powder of the leaves and seed of broom used for a continuance, or the distilled water of the flowers. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon. Decoction of the flowers of common sorrel, or wood sorrel, made with wine; or the distilled water of the herb. Also No. 1 of the Compound Medicines.

For the Black Jaundice arising from Hardness of the Spleen. The wood of the tamarisk tree.

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DISEASES OF THE JAW.

For Swelling of the Jaw. Knapweed.

For Heat and Inflammation in the Jaws. The decoction of the leaves or roots of bistort, or the seed bruised, or the juice of them applied; but the roots are most effectual. The roots of cuckow-point, mixed with bean flour, and applied.

FOR IMPOSTHUMES.

The General Remedies are, Water agrimony. The mild arsmart. Chickweed bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied by means of cloths or spunges dipped therein, and as they dry to have it fresh applied. The leaves of chickweed boiled with marsh mallows, and made into a poultice with linseed and fenugreek. The roots of cinquefoil, boiled in vinegar, and applied. A poultice made of the leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled and bruised, to which is added some bean or barley flour and oil of roses. The decoction of ragwort. Sanicle. A salve made of English tobacco.

The Particular Remedies are—

To dissolve Imposthumes. Oil of dill applied. Spear mint applied with barley meal, or the distilled water of the herb used.

To ripen and break Imposthumes. The leaves of chickweed, boiled with marsh mallows, and made into a poultice with linseed and fenugreek. Garlic. Onions, beaten together with figs, and applied. The bread and leaven made of rye applied.

For hard Imposthumes. Birdlime, made from the berries of the misletoe, applied. The seed and flowers of meadow trefoil boiled in water, and afterwards made into a poultice, with some oil, and applied.

To dissolve hard Imposthumes. A poultice made of barley meal or flour, boiled in vinegar and honey, with

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a few dry figs. A poultice made of oatmeal and oil of bays.

To ripen and break hard Imposthumes. The leaves of common sorrel, wrapped in a colewort leave, and roasted in the embers, and applied.

For hot Imposthumes. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The distilled water of knotgrass applied. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of violets, in water and wine, drank; or the leaves and flowers applied as a poultice.

For hot and swelling Imposthumes. The juice or distilled water of pellitory of the wall applied by means of cloths dipped therein.

For inward Imposthumes. The decoction of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink; or the distilled water of the fruit, or the leaves together with them; or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening with a little sugar.

To ripen inward Imposthumes. The decoction of scabious, green or dry, in wine, drank for some time together; or a sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar; or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

To break inward Imposthumes. Treacle mustard, or mithridate mustard taken inwardly.

For Imposthumes in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

For the Iliac Passion. Summer or winter savory.

To preserve from Infection. The stalks or root of angelica candied, and eaten fasting; or the root steeped in vinegar and smelled unto, and some of the vinegar taken fasting. The juice of burnet taken in some drink, and the person laid to sweat. The candied roots of sweet chervil. Onions eaten fasting with bread and salt. The old conserve of red roses; or Mithridates's antidote, which was to take twenty leaves of garden rue, a little salt, a couple of walnuts and a couple of figs beaten to-

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gether into a mass with twenty juniper berries, and this was the quantity appointed for every day.

Resisters of Infection. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage taken in wine, or the seed taken. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. The sirup made of dry red roses.

INFLAMMATIONS.

For outward Inflammations. The ointment of alkanet. Adder's tongue. The decoction or distilled water of the leaves or bark of the common alder. The mild arsmart. A poultice made of barley meal, or flour boiled in vinegar and honey, with a few dry figs. Brooklime fried with butter and vinegar, and applied warm. The leaves or juice of sea coleworts. A poultice made of water caltrops. The leaves of winter cherries. The roots of cinquefoil, boiled in vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, applied by means of cloths wet therein. Duck's meat applied either by itself, or in a poultice, with barley meal. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. Decoction of the leaves of the gooseberry bush. The leaves of hawkweed, bruised with a little salt, and applied. Hemlock applied. Decoction of the roots of hemp applied; or the herb itself, or the distilled water of the herb. The leaves of henbane applied, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster. The leaves of herb truelove. Garden hyssop, boiled in wine, and applied as a wash. The juice or distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail warmed, and used to bathe the parts with. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. The distilled water of knotgrass. The leaves or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. Liverwort. A poultice made of the leaves of the common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled and bruised, to which is added some bean or barley flour and oil of roses. Melilot boiled in wine, and applied either by itself or with the yolk of a

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roasted egg, or fine flour, or poppy seed, or endive, or the flowers of melilot and chamomile used as poultices. French mercury applied as a poultice. Ground moss bruised and boiled in water, and applied. The common nightshade applied. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. The juice or distilled water of pellitory of the wall applied by means of cloths dipped therein. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain, with the juice of houseleek. An ointment made from the black poplar, called *populeon* garden poppies. The wild poppy or corn rose. Privet used in lotions. Red roses. Oil of roses. The root of the English rhubarb steeped and strained. Shepherd's purse made into a poultice, and applied. The juice of wood sorrel applied by means of sponges or cloths wet therein. The juice or distilled water of sow thistles. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory, or the juice or the leaves bruised, and applied, especially if used with a little vinegar. Distilled water of the leaves of the fuller's thistle or teazle. Meadow trefoil, made into a poultice, and applied. The fresh leaves of violets, used with other herbs, in poultices and plasters. Yellow wall flowers. The bran of wheat or barley, boiled in good vinegar, and applied. Ointment made of woad.

To repress the Heat and Sharpness of Humours flowing to Inflammations. Self heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other of the like wound herbs, used to wash the part with.

For hot Inflammations, from the Pain of Boils and Felons. The leaves of garden clary used with vinegar by itself, or with a little honey, if applied before it be grown too great.

For inward Inflammations. Cinquefoil. Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised roots in white wine. The distilled water of duck's meat. The decoction, juice, or distilled water of endive, or the seed. Mucilage of the seed of fleawort, made with rose water and a little sugar-candy added to it. Hawkweed. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice or distilled water of kidneywort. Liverwort. Distilled water of the common nightshade drank. The

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distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. Wild poppy, or corn rose. Strawberries, but must be refrained from in a fever.

For Inflammations in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

FOR THE INWARD PARTS IN GENERAL.

To refresh the inward Parts. The juice or distilled water of the great or small wild daisy.

To strengthen the inward Parts. Fluellin. Costmary, or sweet maudlin, best taken in whey.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE JOINTS.

The General Remedies are, The decoction of ground pine in wine, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, or both, for some time together, or pills made of the powder of the herb and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or a conserve made of the flowers.

The Particular Remedies for different disorders are,

For Joint Achs. Internal Remedies. All heal. The roots of spignel boiled in water or wine, and drank. Wild tansy boiled in water, and drank.

External Applications. The young branches of broom boiled in oil. The decoction of dove's foot, or crane's bill, in wine, used as a fomentation. Goutwort. Mustard seed. The seed of hedge mustard. A handful of the leaves of green nettles, and another of wallwort, bruised and applied. Yellow wall flowers.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in wine, applied, and the decoction drank. The root of horse radish bruised, and laid to the place, or the distilled water of the herb and root taken with a little sugar.

For Joint Achs from hot Humours. From two to

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three, or six drams, as a purge, of the electuary of red roses, taken in some convenient liquor.

For cold and benumbed Joints. The leaves of rosemary used in bathings, or made into ointments and oils.

For cold Disorders of the Joints. Oil of bay berries. Oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds. Goutwort. Pennyroyal, fast bound to the place, after a bathing or sweating in an hot-house.

For Defluxions of Humours upon the Joints. The juice of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or roots, applied as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied. The flour of wheat mixed with the juice of henbane, and applied.

For Imposthumes in the Joints. Nailwort.

For Inflammation and Swelling of the Joints. Groundsel boiled and made into a poultice, and applied, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Lameness of the Joints, from cold or bad Lodging. The herb of English gentian or felwort, steeped in wine, and the wine drank.

For Pains in the Joints. Internal Remedies. The juice or decoction of the young branches, or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed, taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers. Garden sage.

External Applications. Red archangel, bruised with some salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. Oil made of chamomile flowers. The fresh roots of comfrey, beaten small, and spread upon leather, and applied. The leaves of pepperwort bruised, and mixed with old hog's grease, and applied to the place, and continued thereon four hours on a man, and two hours on a woman, the place being afterwards bathed with wine and oil, mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins, after they have sweat a little. Garden rue applied, or the decoction of the leaves with some dried dill leaves and flowers anointed or applied to the place. Yellow wall flowers.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications.

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The roots of cinquefoil boiled in wine, and applied, and the decoction drank. The decoction of the roots of elecampane in wine, drank, or applied. The decoction of ground pine in wine, drank or applied, or both for some time together, or pills made of the powder of the herb and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine. or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or a conserve made of the flowers.

For griping Pains of the Joints. Pills made of the powder of ground pine and of hermodactyls, with Venice turpentine, continued for some time, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or a conserve made of the flowers.

For Pains in the Joints, from a hot Cause. The leaves of henbane boiled in wine and applied, or used as a fomentation warm, or the juice of the herb or seed, or oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster.

For old Pains of the Joints. The decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury drank.

For Stiffness of the Joints. Oil made of sweet marjoram applied.

For hard Tumours or Knots in the Joints. Decoction of the roots of hemp applied.

For Wounds in the Joints. Ointment of daisies.

To warm and comfort the Joints. Sweet marjoram used in ointments and plasters.

To warm cold Joints troubled with the Palsy or Cramp. Garden sage boiled with other herbs, and used to bathe the part with.

For Disorders of the Joints from travelling. See Disorders from travelling.

FOR PLACES OUT OF JOINT.

For Bones disjointed. Decoction of the roots of water fern drank, or boiled down to an oil or ointment, and applied. Fluxweed. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine and drank.

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To prevent Inflammation, Swelling, and Pain, when a Bone is out of Joint. The juice of plantain mixed with oil of roses anointed on the part.

For Members disjointed. Internal Remedies. Bugle. The roots of marsh mallows, boiled in wine, and drank.

External Applications. Agrimony. Bugle. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The leaves of hawkweed applied with meal and fair water, in the manner of a poultice. The bark and leaves of the holly, used in fomentations. Sweet marjoram, used in ointments and plasters. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or roots, applied as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied after the part has been set. The fresh roots of polypody beaten small, or the powder of the roots mixed with honey, and applied.

For Members that have been put out of Joint, and are newly set, and full of Pain. The leaves of the great turnsole bruised and applied to the place.

To remove Swelling and Pain of Members that have been disjointed and newly set. The seed of mullein bruised and boiled in white wine, and laid on the part.

To consolidate and knit Parts out of Joint. Decoction of the roots of butcher's broom drank, and a poultice made of the berries and leaves applied; the common way of using it, however, inwardly, is to boil the roots of it and parsley, and fennel and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them.

To strengthen Joints that have been put out. The leaves of brank ursine boiled to a poultice, and applied to the place.

To comfort and strengthen any Part out of Joint. Yellow wall flowers.

To knit Joints that from Weakness are often out of Place, or will not stay in long when set. The roots of Soloman's seal bruised and applied to the place.

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FOR THE ITCH.

The Internal Remedies are, the decoction of the inner rind of the barberry tree in white wine, a quarter of a pint drank each morning. The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, mixed with fumitory, and taken. The distilled water of cuckow-point, taken a spoonful at a time. English gentian or felwort. Sirup of heart's-ease. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. The decoction of horehound. Wild marjoram. The compound sirup of damask roses. Wormwood.

External Applications. All heal. The juice of ale-hoof or ground ivy. The inner bark of the black alder boiled in vinegar. Barley flour, white salt, honey, and vinegar, mingled together. Oil of bay berries. Decoction of the white beet in water, with some vinegar. The juice of chickweed. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of the seed of devil's bit applied, especially if a little vitriol be dissolved therein. Dock roots boiled in vinegar used to bathe the skin with, or the distilled water of the herb and roots. The roots of elecampane, boiled well in vinegar, beaten afterwards, and made into an ointment with hog's suet or oil of trotters, or the decoction of the roots used to bathe the places with. Juice of the leaves or roots of stinking gladwin. Lie made of the ashes of the wood of the juniper bush, used to bathe the body with. The decoction of lavender cotton used to bathe the body with. The juice of French mercury, mixed with some vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of mustard when in flower. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or roots, applied as a wash. A poultice made of oatmeal and oil of bays. The decoction of pennyroyal used as a wash. One part of plantain water and two parts of the brine of powdered beef boiled together and clarified. The powder of savine mixed with honey, and applied. The juice of English tobacco. The juice of the leaves and roots of tormen-

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til used with a little vinegar. And also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Carduus benedictus. The herb and root of celandine, boiled in white wine with a few anniseeds, and drank, or the juice of celandine mixed with some powder of brimstone, and applied. The juice or decoction of scabious drank, or a sirup made of the juice and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers, or the juice of the herb made into an ointment, and applied.

For the Itch in Children. The decoction of lady's bedstraw applied warm, and the parts afterwards anointed with an ointment made of the herb and flowers boiled in *axunga*, or salad oil, with some wax melted therein after it is strained.

For the sharp Humours causing the Itch. A sirup made of the juice of common sorrel or of wood sorrel and fumitory, or the distilled water of the herb, or the juice outwardly applied with a little vinegar.

K.

KERNELS.

For Kernels in the Flesh. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar, and applied. The leaves of cockshead bruised and applied as a plaster. Figwort bruised and applied, and the decoction of the herb drank, or the ointment and distilled water of the herb and root used, when the fresh herb cannot be obtained. Stone crop bruised and applied. The seed and juice of the leaves of the great turnsole rubbed on the place with a little salt.

To dissolve Kernels. Balm used with salt. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, ap-

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plied as a fomentation, warm. Meal of the seed of darnel used with quick brimstone and vinegar. Groundsel used with some salt, or the distilled water of the herb used.

For Kibes. See Chilblains.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

The General Remedy is the decoction of the roots of eringo taken in a morning, fasting, and at bed-time, for fifteen days, or the distilled water of the herb, when young.

The Particular Remedies are,

For Bruises in the Kidneys. Crabs claws.

Against Heat in the Kidneys. Liverwort bruised, and boiled in small beer, and drank.

For Pain in the Kidneys. The seed of viper's bugloss taken, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower.

For Ulcers of the Kidneys. Winter green, boiled in wine and water, and drank, or the distilled water of the herb. Sanicle, boiled in wine or water, and drank.

For the Kidneys torn, fretted, and exulcerated by the Stone. The juice, or distilled water of kidneywort, drank.

To purge the Kidneys by Urine. Dodder of thyme.

To strengthen the Kidneys. The powder of French beans. The decoction of garden tansy, or the juice of the herb drank in wine.

FOR THE KING'S EVIL.

Internal Remedy. Half a dram of the powder of English gentian, or felwort, taken in the morning, in any convenient liquor.

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External Applications. Red archangel, bruised with some salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. A plaster made of barley meal, tar, wax, and oil. Water caltrops. Decoction of the leaves and roots of the lesser celandine, or the herb made into an oil, ointment, or plaster, or the herb borne about one. The root of eringo bruised and applied. Foxgloves bruised and applied, or an ointment made of the juice. The root of stinking gladwin boiled in vinegar, and laid on. The juice or ointment of kidneywort applied. The leaves or roots of marsh mallows boiled in white wine, and applied. The juice of the wild or horse mint laid on warm. The root of orchis bruised and applied. The decoction of ragwort. The root of bastard rhubarb or English rhubarb boiled in wine. The powder of savine mixed with honey and applied. Stone crop, bruised and applied. English tobacco, bruised and applied, and helps in nine or ten days. The leaves and roots of tormentil bruised and applied. Hot wheaten bread applied for an hour at a time, for three days together.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The decoction of figwort drank, and the herb bruised and applied, or the ointment and distilled water of the herb and root used, when the fresh herb cannot be obtained.

For the King's Evil in the Throat. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, gargled in the mouth warm, and sometimes drank.

For the King's Evil that is broken, and runneth. Decoction of the leaves or root of brank ursine drank, and the decocted leaves applied to the place.

INFIRMITIES OF THE KNEES.

For Pains in the Knees. Garden rue applied.

For swollen Knees. Young branches of broom boiled in oil.

For swollen and gouty Knees, from gross and watery

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Humours. The decoction of coleworts used to bathe the place with, warm.

KNOTS.

For Knots in the Flesh. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar, and applied. The leaves of cock's head bruised and applied as a plaster. Figwort bruised and applied, and the decoction of the herb drank, or the ointment and distilled water of the herb and root used, when the fresh herb cannot be obtained.

To dissolve Knots in the Flesh. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, used as a fomentation, warm. Meal of the seed of darnel, used with quick brimstone and vinegar. Groundsel used with some salt, or the distilled water of the herb used. The common, white, or golden maidenhair, boiled in oil of chamomile. The hardened juice of the root of the mulberry tree, procured by slitting or cutting the root a little, and making a small hole in the ground next to it, in the harvest time, for it will give out a certain juice, which will be hardened next day.

To break Knots and Kernels in the Flesh that are hard to be dissolved. Meal of the seed of darnel boiled in wine with pigeon's dung and linseed.

For hard Knots. Birdlime made from the berries of the misletoe applied. The leaves of wheat meal applied with salt.

L.

FOR LASKS. The dried outer bark of the black alder. Barley meal boiled in red wine, with pomegranate rinds and myrtles. The husks of garden beans boiled in water, to the consumption of a third part

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thereof. The flowers and unripe fruit of the bramble or blackberry bush. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or the powder of the herb or root. The roots of burdock preserved with sugar, and taken fasting, or at other times. The decoction of cleavers. Red darnel boiled in red wine, and taken. The seed of most kinds of dock. The seed of dog's grass. Root of the yellow water flag. The seed of fleawort fried and taken. The herb or seed of fluxweed drank in water wherein gads of heated steel have been often quenched, or the distilled water of the herb taken, Fluellin. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. Two drams of the dried husks and shells of hazel nuts, taken in red wine, or the red skin that covers the kernels taken. The distilled water of the flowers of the hawthorn. Hempseed made into an emulsion, or decoction. The juice or decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail. One dram of the flowers of ivy, drank twice a day in red wine. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb, by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water, drank. Unripe mulberries, dried. A small quantity of the root of mullein taken in wine. The decoction of oak bark, or powder of the cups of the acorn. Periwinkle drank in wine. The powder, or decoction of the heads and seed of roses. The young conserve of red roses and mithridate mixed together and taken. Sirup made of dry red roses. The seeds of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. Seed of the soft rushes, toasted and drank in wine and water, but is apt to make the head ach. Sanicle boiled in wine or water, and drank. Wild tansy, or the green herb worn in the shoes, next the skin. The decoction of the bark of the root of the black thorn or sloe bush, or the decoction of the berries or sloes, either fresh or dried, or a conserve made of the berries. Kernels of walnuts, when they

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are grown old, burned and taken in red wine, or the green husks used in like manner. Wafers made from wheat flour put in water and drank.

For choleric Lasks. Unripe quinces, which are made more binding by the addition of roses, acacia, hypocistis, and some torrified rhubarb.

AGAINST LASSITUDE. Tree moss used in ointments, &c.

DISEASES OF THE LEGS.

For sore Legs. The juice or distilled water of chickweed applied. The distilled water of the leaves or flowers of the common elder, distilled in the month of May, used often to wash the legs with.

For old Sores in the Legs. The herb and roots of celandine, boiled in wine, with a few anniseeds, and drank often.

For old, moist, and corrupt running Sores in the Legs. Wild tansy, or silverweed.

For swollen and gouty Legs from gross and watery Humours. The decoction of coleworts used to bathe the places with, warm.

For Ulcers in the Legs. The distilled water of the leaves or flowers of the common elder, distilled in the month of May, used often to wash the legs with. The green leaves of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge.

For moist Ulcers and Sores in the Legs. The juice, or powder of wood sage.

For hot and virulent Sores and Ulcers in the Legs. The juice, or distilled water of chickweed applied.

For old Ulcers and Fistulas in the Legs. Vervain used with some honey, or the distilled water of the herb used.

For Wounds in the Legs. Wold, weld, or dyer's weed, bruised and applied.

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For Green Wounds in the Legs. The leaves of orpine bruised and applied.

FOR THE LEPROSY. Internal Remedies. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon. The compound sirup of damask roses. The wood of the tamarisk tree, used in the manner of lignum vitæ or guaiacum.

External Applications. Vinegar made of alkanet, in the same manner as vinegar of roses is made. Decoction of the leaves of anemone. Barley meal boiled with sharp vinegar to a poultice, and laid on hot. The root of briony. Sciatica cresses applied to the skin, which, although it ulcerate the part, that is to be helped with a salve made of oil and wax. Meal of the seed of darnel used with salt and radish roots. The leaves or bark of the elm tree used with vinegar. The distilled water of the herb and root of figwort. The decoction, or ointment made of the leaves of the fig tree. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed, or toad flax applied by itself, or with the powder of lupines. Lie made of the ashes of the wood of the juniper bush, used to bathe the body with. Mustard seed bruised and mixed with honey or wax, and applied. The distilled water of nettles. A poultice made of oatmeal and oil of bays. The juice of scabious made up with the powder of borax and camphire. The bran of wheat steeped in sharp vinegar, and bound in a linen cloth, and rubbed on the places, the body being first well purged and prepared.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Calamint taken inwardly, drinking whey after it, or the green herb outwardly applied. The leaves of the wild or horse mint eaten, and some of them applied to the face. Fresh penny-royal bruised, and put into vinegar, drank, and outwardly applied.

FOR THE LETHARGY. Internal Remedies. All heal. Garlic. Parsley seed. Garden sage, or the conserve of the flowers. Wild or mother of thyme.

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External Applications. The root of anemone chewed in the mouth. The juice of water cresses mixed with vinegar, and used to bathe the fore part of the head with. The juice of sow fennel used with vinegar and rose water, or the juice with a little euphorbium put to the nose. The juice of onions snuffed up the nostrils. The seed of the cow parsnip burned under the nose, or the seed and root boiled in oil and rubbed on the head. Penny-royal.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Mustard seed or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, taken inwardly, or rubbed on the nostrils, forehead, and temples. The seed of nettles drank, or the distilled water of the herb rubbed on the forehead and temples. The decoction of rosemary in wine drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or a drop or two of the chemical oil touched on the temples and nostrils. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

To quicken the dull Spirits in the Lethargy. The juice of summer or winter savory snuffed up the nostrils.

To destroy Lice. The inner bark of the black alder boiled in vinegar. The young branches of broom boiled in oil. Decoction of the herb, or seed of henbane, or both. Oil of garden hyssop used to anoint the head with. The roots of meadow rue boiled in water, and used warm as a wash. Oil made of southernwood. The juice of English tobacco.

For those subject to Nits and Lice. Decoction of the root, leaves, young branches, or bark, of the tamarisk tree, with some honey added to it, used as a wash.

For Blasts by Lightning. The juice of purslane used with oil of roses.

To strengthen the Limbs. Juniper berries taken.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

The General Remedies are costmary. Groundsel, or the distilled water of the herb. Hart's tongue, or a sirup

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made of the herb. Liverwort. Sweet maudlin. Distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

The Particular Remedies, according to the nature and cause of the complaint, are,

For Coldness of the Liver. Costmary. Sweet maudlin. Spear mint, or the distilled water or spirit of the herb.

For cold Disorders of the Liver. Rosemary, or the chemical oil of the herb, taken from one, two, to three drops. And also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Hardness of the Liver. Internal Remedies. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. The decoction of horehound. And also No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

External Application. A poultice made of the leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled and bruised; to which is added some bean or barley flour, and oil of roses, applied to the region of the liver.

Against Heat of the Liver. Internal Remedies. The bark and berries of the barberry tree. Black bilberries, the juice of them made into a sirup, or the pulp made into a conserve. Cucumbers eaten. Decoction of the leaves, or the juice, or the distilled water of endive, or the seed. Ripe gooseberries eaten. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. Sirup made of the juice of hops and sugar. The juice or distilled water of kidneywort. Liverwort, bruised and boiled in small beer, and drank. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. Purslane, or the seed, or juice of the herb, or distilled water, taken with a little sugar. Sirup made of dry red roses. Strawberries, or the leaves and roots, boiled in wine or water, and drank. The herb, or flowers of violets, when fresh, or the flowers, when dry; but the sirup of violets is of most use, taken in some convenient liquor, and if a little of the juice, or sirup of lemons, or a few drops of oil of vitriol, be put to it, it will be more effectual.

External Applications. Chickweed bruised, and ap-

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plied, or the juice applied by means of cloths or sponges dipped therein, to the region of the liver; and as they dry, to have it fresh applied. Lettuces applied to the region of the liver, with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put. Ointment of red roses applied. Rose leaves and mint applied, as a fomentation, to the region of the liver. The distilled water of our lady's thistle applied by means of cloths or sponges to the region of the liver.

For the Indisposition of the Liver. Saracen's consound boiled in wine and drank.

For Inflammation of the Liver. Lettuces applied to the region of the liver, with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put. Wild or mother of thyme taken inwardly.

For Obstructions of the Liver. Agrimony. Water agrimony. The decoction, juice, or powder of the roots of avens, taken in the spring time. The herb or root of celandine boiled in white wine, with a few anniseeds, and drank. One dram of the seed of columbines taken in wine, with a little saffron, if the person, after taking it, be laid to sweat in bed. Dog's grass, boiled and drank, or the decoction made of the roots, bruised and well boiled in white wine. The roots of fennel used in drinks, or broths. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of flaxweed, or toad flax, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. The dried roots of English gentian or felwort. Spear mint, or the distilled water, or spirit of the herb. Pimpernel. The herb or seed of plantain. Rosemary, or the chemical oil of the herb taken from one, two, to three drops. The roots of bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb, used in diet drinks. Rupturewort. The distilled water of star thistle. The juice of tormentil. Yellow wall flowers. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Complaints arising from Obstructions of the Liver. Decoction of pellitory of the wall.

For Pains and Griefs of the Liver by Obstructions. No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

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For Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. All heal. Alehoof, or ground ivy. Alexander, either the herb or seed used. Angelica. The roots of avens steeped in wine and drank every morning fasting. Balm. Bark of the root of the bay tree. Juice of the white beet. The decoction of wood betony in wine. Cabbages or coleworts boiled twice, and an old cock boiled in the broth. The leaves of calamint boiled in wine, and drank. Chamomile. The lesser centaury. Decoction of the roots and leaves of dandelion, in white wine, or the leaves chopped as pot herbs with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth, or the young leaves eaten in the spring. Dodder of thyme. Decoction of the roots of eringo, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb when young. The seed or roots of fennel. The juice, sirup, or distilled water of fumitory, or a decoction of the herb made in whey, with some other purging or opening herbs and roots added thereto, in order to strengthen its operation, or, which is more powerful, the seed taken. Furze bush. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. Horehound. Lavender. The roots of madder boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards. Decoction of the leaves or bark of the maple tree. The decoction of sweet marjoram. The roots of parsley. The decoction of ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or conserve of the flowers. Decoction of the roots of rest harrow, made with some vinegar, or a distilled water, made in *balneo mariæ*, of four pounds of the roots, first sliced small, and afterwards steeped in a gallon of canary wine, or the powder of the roots made into an electuary, or lozenges, with sugar, or the bark of the fresh roots boiled tender and beaten into a conserve, with sugar. Samphire. The herb or root of smallage. One handful of the roots or leaves of garden succory, boiled in wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting. Our lady's thistle, the seed, or distilled water of the herb. And also Nos. 1 and 4 of the Compound Medicines; and operating as

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Powerful Purgatives, and sometimes as Emetics. Asarabacca, boiled in whey. The juice or decoction of the green roots of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, drank with a little honey or spikenard, to correct it. The decoction of foxgloves, made with some sugar or honey.

For the Liver oppressed that it cannot perfect the Digestion. Sirup made of the juice, or the conserve of unripe quinces, with some spices added.

For those who are Liver-grown. Internal Remedies. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of bugle, in wine. The seed of cow parsnip drank. Rosemary, or from one, two, to three drops of the chemical oil taken. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

External Application. Pennyroyal, applied with salt.

For hard Swellings of the Liver. The root of horse radish bruised and laid to the place, or the distilled water of the herb and root taken, with a little sugar.

For Ulcers of the Liver. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used.

For Weakness of the Liver, often occasioning a Consumption. Sea wormwood.

To cleanse the Liver. Liverwort. The roots of madder boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards. Powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and drank fasting, or used with other purges. The juice of scurvy-grass taken in the spring, every morning fasting, in a cup of drink, or the decoction of the herb taken. Also No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

To refresh the Liver. The juice, or distilled water of the great or small wild daisy.

To strengthen the Liver. Internal Remedies. Agrimony. Balm. Burnet. Cleavers chopped small, and boiled well in water gruel, and taken in the spring time. Costmary, or sweet maudlin, and are best taken in whey. The red dock, or yellow dock, if the liver is affected by choler. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of

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the herb. Liverwort. Decoction of the leaves or bark of the maple tree. Red roses. Wild succory. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

External Application. Lettuces applied to the region of the liver, with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put.

To purge and strengthen the Liver. No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

To void Choler and Phlegm from the Liver. The common, white, or golden maidenhair, used fresh.

To evacuate cold, clammy, and phlegmatic Humours from the Liver and Spleen. The decoction of scurvy-grass.

Herbs good for the Liver. Garden sage. Violets.

AGAINST LOATHINGS.

The General Remedies are, black bilberries, the juice of them made into a sirup, or the pulp made into a conserve.

Particular Remedies are,

Against the Loathing of Meat. Internal Remedies. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, root, or flowers, in broth, drink, or meat, or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder.

External Application. A poultice, or plaster, made of dried medlars beaten and mixed with the juice of red roses, a few cloves, some nutmeg, and a little red coral, and applied to the stomach.

Against Loathing of the Stomach unto Meat. The seed of bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb.

Against the Loathing of the Stomach through Choler. The seed of most kinds of dock.

Against Loathings of the Stomach of sick and feverish Persons, and to allay the Heat. The leaves or seed of fennel boiled in water, and drank.

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For Pains in the Loins. Internal Remedies. The decoction of the roots of eringo in wine, or the distilled water of the herb when young. Hedge mustard. The seed of viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

External Applications. Mustard seed, applied as a blister. An ointment made of thyme.

For the Looseness of Humours in the Body. The young conserve of red roses, mixed with the powder of mastic, and taken.

To stay the Longings of Pregnant Women. Gooseberries eaten. Medlars eaten. The droppings of the vine, when it is cut in the spring, called the tears, boiled into a sirup with sugar, or the decoction of the leaves, in white wine.

For the Lousy Evil. Mustard seed bruised and mixed with honey or wax, and applied.

For Lumps growing on the Flesh. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar, and applied.

To help Lunatic Persons. The juice of plantain mixed with oil of rose, and anointed on the temples and forehead.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE LUNGS.

The General Remedies are, the powder of the root of filipendula, made into an electuary with honey. Lungwort. The liquor that drops from the peach tree, on its being wounded, taken in the decoction of coltsfoot, with some sweet wine and saffron. The distilled water of rosa solis in wine. The herb or flowers of violets, when fresh, or the flowers, when dry. Conserve of the flowers of woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

Particular Remedies are,

For Excoriations of the Lungs. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb, drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water drank.

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For Inflammation of the Lungs. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers, drank.

For Inflammation of the Breast and Lungs. Sirup made of heart's ease.

For Obstructions of the Lungs. The seed of fennel. The roots or leaves of nettles boiled, or the juice of either or both made into an electuary with honey or sugar, or the distilled water of the herb taken. The juice of tormentil.

For Humours fallen upon the Lungs, causing Swellings or Tumours. Decoction of the leaves and roots of sanicle, in water, with a little honey, used as a gargle.

For an Ulcer in the Lungs. Sirup made of the juice, or a conserve made of the pulp of black bilberries.

For Ulcers of the Lungs. Alehoof or ground ivy. Decoction of the roots of comfrey, in water or wine, or the sirup, or distilled water of the roots, or a decoction of the leaves, though not so effectual. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb, drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water, drank. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used. Decoction of the leaves, or rather of the roots or seed of plantain, or the powder of the roots or seed. The distilled water of rosa solis, in wine.

For Wounds in the Lungs. One dram of the powder of the root of coralwort, taken every morning in wine.

To cleanse the Lungs. The common, white, or golden maidenhair.

To strengthen the Lungs. Water agrimony. Thyme.

For Phlegm on the Lungs. See Phlegm.

For Rheum on the Lungs. See Rheum.

For more particular Disorders of the Lungs. See Coughs, Phthisics, Shortness of Breath, &c. Also Disorders of the Breast and Chest.

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LUST.

Abaters of Lust. Internal Remedies. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory, in wine. The root or distilled water of the flowers of the white, or yellow water lily. The dried and withered roots of orchis. The seed or juice of purslane, or the distilled water taken with a little sugar. The leaves of garden rue, taken often in meat and drink. The leaves of the willow tree bruised and boiled in wine, or the seed taken.

External Applications. Lettuces applied to the scrotum, with a little camphire. Hemlock applied to the privities.

Provokers of Lust. Decoction of the roots of asparagus in wine, taken several mornings fasting. French beans eaten. Bishop's weed. Earth chesnuts. The seed or leaves of garden clary taken in wine. Powder of the seed of wild clary drank in wine. Eringo. Artichokes eaten. Spear mint, or the distilled water, or spirit of the herb. Mustard seed, taken either by itself or with other things, either in electuary or drink, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, taken. Decoction of the leaves of nettles, in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. The roots of orchis. Garden parsnips eaten. The wild rocket, but should not be used alone.

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FOR MADNESS. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon.

REMEDY AGAINST EATING THE MANDRAKE. The seed of nettles drank, or the distilled water of the herb.

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For Manginess. The powder, juice, or dried juice of the root of briony applied. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or the decoction of the leaves or roots, applied as a wash.

DISORDERS OF THE MATRIX.

For Inflammation of the Matrix. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of violets, made with water and wine, drank, or the leaves and flowers applied as a poultice.

For Pains of the Matrix. The decoction of red roses in wine, used to bathe the part with, or put in.

For Swelling of the Matrix. Oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce and root of the same, or the flaggy kinds.

For Ulcers of the Matrix. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used.

For Windiness of the Matrix. Garden tansy.

To digest raw and corrupt Matter. Penny-royal.

For the Meagrim. Internal Remedies. Bay berries, or leaves made into an electuary with honey. Sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or the smoke taken by a pipe fasting.

External Applications. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. Oil drawn from the kernels of peach stones, or the juice of the leaves applied to the forehead and temples.

FOR THE MEASLES. Saffron, but must not be taken more than ten grains at a time. The juice or decoction of the herb and root of tormentil taken, with some Venice treacle, and the person laid to sweat.

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To drive out the Measles. Alkanet. The powder of the root of bistort, in drink, operates by sweat. Marigolds.

MELANCHOLY.

To help Melancholy. Alehoof, or ground ivy. Red archangel. Balm. The leaves, seed, or flowers, of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb. Two or three stalks with leaves of burnet, put into a cup of claret or other wine. The powder of feverfew taken in wine with some oxymel. Powder of the seed of fumitory given for some time together. The decoction of germander. Polypody taken in whey, or honeyed water, or barley water, or in the broth of a chicken with epithymum, or with beets and mallows; and one ounce of it may be given at a time in decoction, provided no other purgative is added to it, or a dram or two of the powder of the roots, fasting, in a cup of honeyed water; but the distilled water, both of the roots and leaves, taken for several days together, is more commended for this disorder. English rhubarb. The roots or seed of viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, or a sirup made of the herb.

For melancholy Diseases. Dodder of thyme. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon. The herb and root of spleenwort, boiled and taken. The root of melancholy thistle borne about one, or the decoction of the herb in wine drank.

For melancholy Diseases arising from the Venereal Disease. The herb and root of spleenwort boiled and drank.

For Melancholy arising from Windiness of the Hypochondria. Dodder of thyme.

For Melancholy arising from Hardness of the Spleen. The wood of the tamarisk tree.

To diminish the melancholic Humour. The roots of

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madder boiled in water or wine, and some sugar or honey added to it afterwards.

To expel superfluous Melancholy, which causes Care, Fear, Sadness, Despair, Envy, &c. The decoction of the melancholy thistle in wine drank, or the root borne about one.

To purge Melancholy. See Purgative Medicines.

FOR COLD AND BENUMBED MEMBERS. An ointment made of the juice of nettles, oil, and a little wax, rubbed on the parts. The leaves of rosemary used in bathings, or made into ointments and oils.

TO STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY. Internal Remedies. Carduus benedictus. The juice or distilled water of eyebright, taken in white wine, or in broth, or a conserve made of the flowers taken. Juniper berries. Lily of the valley. Garden sage, or a conserve made of the flowers.

External Applications. The leaves and roots of asarabacca boiled in lie and applied as a wash to the head often, warm. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made thereof, applied often to the head as a wash. Spear mint smelled unto.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Mustard seed, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower taken inwardly, or rubbed on the nostrils, forehead, and temples. Rosemary taken, or a drop or two of the chemical oil touched on the temples and nostrils. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

TO PREVENT MILK FROM CURDLING ON THE STOMACH. The leaves of spear mint steeped or boiled in the milk, before drinking it.

To increase Milk in Nurses. The seed and leaves of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or a sirup made of the juice of the herb. Chick pease, or cicers boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. The leaves of cock's head boiled in ordinary drink. The leaves or seed of fennel boiled in barley water, and drank.

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Lettuces, or the distilled water of the herb, or seed. The leaves and roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water, or in broth, with fennel or parsley roots. The seed of wild rocket taken in drink. Decoction of the leaves and stalks of sow thistles, and causes also their children to be well coloured. The seed of viper's bugloss drank in wine.

To dry up the Milk in Women's Breasts, after they have weaned their Children. Ointment made from the black poplar called *populeon.*

To remedy the bad Effects of Mineral Vapours. Garlic.

MISCARRIAGE, OR ABORTION.

To prevent Miscarriage, or Abortion. Internal Remedy. Decoction of the root of bistort, in wine.

External Application. A plaster made of medlars, dried before they are rotten, with other necessary ingredients applied to the reins of the back.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Lady's mantle taken inwardly, and a bath made of the decoction of the herb, used to sit in. Garden tansy bruised and applied to the navel, or boiled in ordinary beer, and the decoction drank.

To prevent Miscarriage or Abortion, if it proceeds from the Over-flexibility or Weakness of the retentive Faculty. Powder of the root of tormentil, or decoction drank, or used as a bath to sit in, or a plaster made of it, and vinegar applied to the reins.

For those who are apt to miscarry. Medlars eaten. Garden tansy bruised and often smelled unto, as also applied to the lower parts of the belly.

Herbs to be avoided as Medicine by Pregnant Women, being apt to occasion Miscarriage or Abortion. Bay berries, if taken to the number of seven. The leaves of the male, female, or water fern. English gentian, or felwort. The root of stinking gladwin, if used as a pessary. Ground pine, either inwardly or outwardly applied. Savine taken inwardly.

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FOR MORPHEWS. Internal Remedy. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild.

External Applications. Vinegar made of alkanet, in the same manner as vinegar of roses is made. The root of briony. Cucumbers bruised, and the water distilled from them applied as a wash. Meal of the seed of darnel used with salt and radish roots. The distilled water of the seed of devil's bit, especially if a little vitriol be dissolved therein. The distilled water of the herb and roots of docks. The juice of dragons distilled in a glass still in sand, mixed with vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of elder flowers. The distilled water of the leaves and roots of elecampane used as a wash. The decoction or ointment made of the leaves of the fig tree. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed, or toad flax, applied by itself, or with the powder of lupines. The distilled water of hawkweed. The distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The leaves and roots of madder bruised, and applied. The seed of marsh mallows, either green or dry, mixed with vinegar, and used to bathe the places with in the sun. The distilled water of mustard when in flower. The distilled water of nettles. The distilled water of pellitory of the wall. The seed of wild rocket, mixed with honey, and applied. Garden rue, boiled in wine with some pepper and nitre, and used to rub the places with. The roots of Soloman's seal, or the distilled water of the whole plant. The juice of scabious made up with the powder of borax and camphire. The distilled water of wild tansy, or silverweed. The leaves of vervain, bruised, or the juice mixed with some vinegar, or the distilled water of the herb applied. The bran of wheat steeped in sharp vinegar, and then bound in a linen cloth and rubbed on the places, the body being first well purged and prepared. Ointment made of the flowers of the woodbine, or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

FOR MORTIFICATIONS. The fresh roots of comfrey beaten small, and spread upon leather, and applied.

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FOR DISORDERS OF THE MOTHER.

The General Remedies are, Bay berries and leaves, or the decoction of them used as a bath to sit in. The decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine drank, or externally applied with a little myrrh, or the distilled water used. Ground pine taken inwardly or outwardly applied, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or conserve of the flowers. The distilled water of southernwood.

The Particular Remedies for each disorder are—

For cold Disorders of the Mother. Carraway seed.

For the Falling-down of the Mother. Wood betony mixed with honey.

For Fits of the Mother. Internal Remedies. Alkanet. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. Juniper berries.

External Application. The leaves or seed of burdock applied to the soles of the feet.

For Hardness of the Mother. Internal Remedies. Costmary. Sweet maudlin. The leaves and roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows. Yellow wall flowers.

External Applications. Decoction of the root of common or dwarf elder used to sit over, or the berries boiled in wine. Feverfew. The decoction of pennyroyal used as a bath to sit in. Garden rue, boiled or infused in oil, and applied.

For hot and sharp Diseases of the Mother. The leaves and roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows.

For Inflammation of the Mother. Feverfew externally applied. The decoction of mugwort, with other herbs, used hot as a bath to sit over; or the juice of the herb, made up with myrrh, and applied as a pessary; or the root applied in the same manner.

For Obstructions of the Mother. The decoction of mugwort, with other herbs, used hot as a bath to sit over; or the juice of the herb, made up with myrrh, and applied as a pessary; or the root applied in the same manner.

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For Pains of the Mother. Internal Remedies. Wood betony mixed with honey. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. Devil's bit. Powder of the root of elecampane, mixed with sugar, and taken. The decoction of pellitory of the wall. Saracen's consound steeped in wine, and then distilled, and the water drank. The roots of spignel, boiled in wine or water, and drank. Yellow wall flowers.

External Applications. The decoction of the roots of asparagus in white wine, used to bathe the back and belly with. The herb and root of celandine bruised, and bathed with the oil of chamomile, and applied to the navel. Decoction of the leaves and seed of dill used as a bath to sit in. French mercury applied to the private parts.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Stinking arrach, or a sirup made of the juice taken, or the herb smelled unto. Nep or catmint taken inwardly, or used outwardly, either alone or with other convenient herbs in a decoction to bathe with, or to sit over the hot fumes.

For Passions of the Mother. The seed of the cow parsnip drank, or the smoke thereof inhaled by fumigation.

For the Rising of the Mother. Internal Remedies. Decoction of the root of briony, in wine, taken once a week at going to bed. The root of butter bur taken with zedoary and angelica, or without them. Wild carrot seed. One spoonful of the powder of motherwort taken in wine. One dram of the powder of the catkins of the walnut tree, gathered before they fall off, taken in wine.

External Application. Feverfew.

For the Strangling of the Mother. Internal Remedy. The roots, seed, or distilled water of the herb and roots of masterwort.

External Applications. Feverfew. The fumes of oak leaves. Garden rue, boiled or infused in oil, and applied.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Stinking arrach, or a sirup made of the juice taken; or

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the herb smelled unto. The decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or outwardly applied with a little myrrh.

To expel Windiness and other Humours causing the Strangling of the Mother. The sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb, or the smoke taken by a pipe fasting.

For the Suffocation of the Mother. Internal Remedy. One spoonful of the powder of motherwort taken in wine.

External Application. Garden rue boiled or infused in oil.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or outwardly applied with a little myrrh.

For Swelling of the Mother. The decoction of penny-royal used as a bath to sit in.

For Windiness of the Mother. Internal Remedies. Carraway seed. Devil's bit.

External Applications. Decoction of the leaves and seed of dill used as a bath to sit in. Garden rue boiled, or infused in oil, and applied.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Nep or catmint taken inwardly, or used outwardly, either alone or with other convenient herbs in a decoction to bathe with, or sit over the hot fumes.

For Pains of the Mother from Wind. The roots or seed of burnet saxifrage in decoction, powder, or otherwise; or the seed made into comfits in the manner of carraway seed; or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank.

For the Rising of the Mother by Wind. Summer or winter savory.

To cleanse the Mother. The fumes of bishop's weed taken with rosin or raisins. Decoction of the root of briony, in wine, taken once a week at going to bed.

For those troubled with the Mother. Internal Remedy. The root of piony, or the powder of the black seed taken in wine, or the distilled water or sirup of the flowers.

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External Application. The decoction of bay leaves and berries used as a bath to sit in.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The seed of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge, bruised and boiled in wine and drank, and the seed put into a cloth, and applied warm.

DISORDERS OF THE MOUTH.

For Defluxions of Blood in the Mouth. The decoction of medlars used to gargle and wash the mouth with.

For a stinking Canker in the Mouth. The juice of wood sorrel gargled in the mouth for some time, and frequently repeated.

For Heat and Inflammation of the Mouth. The decoction of the leaves or roots of bistort, or the seed bruised, or the juice of them applied; but the roots are most effectual. The ashes of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, boiled in mead or honeyed water, used as a wash. The juice, or a sirup made of the juice, of mulberries. The juice or distilled water of nettles. The juice of the common nightshade clarified, and mixed with a little vinegar, and used to wash the mouth.

For Kernels in the Mouth. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush, made into lotions, to wash the mouth; or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries.

For a sore Mouth. The decoction of alehoof or ground ivy, with some honey and burnt alum, used to gargle the mouth. The juice or distilled water of the young leaves of the birch tree, or the water that comes from the tree, being bored with an auger, and afterwards distilled, used as a wash. Lotions made of the green or dry leaves and brambles of the bramble or blackberry bush. The juice of the blue bottle. Bugle made into a lotion with some alum and honey. The decoction of water caltrops used as a wash. Cinquefoil used in lotions, gargles, &c. The leaves of columbine used in lotions. The distilled water of fumitory, with a little

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water and honey of roses, used as a gargle. Golden rod used in lotions. Yellow loosestrife used in gargles. The flowers of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in oil or water with a little honey and alum, and used as a gargle. The decoction of spear mint gargled in the mouth. The juice, or a sirup made of the juice, of mulberries. The juice or distilled water of nettles. Pennyroyal boiled in milk. The juice of purslane. Privet used in lotions. Queen of the meadows. The decoction of ragwort used to wash the mouth. Honey of red roses used in gargles or lotions. A gargle made of garden sage, rosemary, honeysuckles, and plantain, boiled in wine or water, with some honey or alum put to it. The juice of scurvygrass gargled in the mouth. The juice of smallage, put to honey of roses and barley water, and used as a gargle. The juice of common or wood sorrel gargled in the mouth, or the distilled water of the herb. Lotions or gargles made of the leaves and roots of strawberries. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush made into lotions to wash the mouth, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries. Vine leaves boiled and so made into a lotion. Juice of the outer green husks of walnuts, boiled with honey, and used as a gargle.

For Cankers and Sores in the Mouth. The juice or decoction of plantain made either by itself or with other things of the like nature.

For putrid Sores in the Mouth. The green buds, leaves, and branches of the bramble or blackberry bush.

For Swellings in the Mouth. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush, made into lotions, to wash the mouth; or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice, or the distilled water of the green berries.

For Humours causing Pain and Swelling in the Mouth. The decoction of medlars used to gargle or wash the mouth with.

For Ulcers in the Mouth. The green buds, leaves, and branches of the bramble or blackberry bush. The ashes of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, boiled in mead or

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honeyed water, used as a wash. The juice of the blue bottle. Golden rod used in lotions. The juice, decoction, powder, or distilled water of mouse-ear. Penny-royal boiled in milk. The decoction of ragwort used to wash the mouth. Saracen's consound boiled in wine. The juice of scurvy grass gargled in the mouth. The juice of smallage put to honey of roses and barley water, and used as a gargle. Wood sorrel, or a sirup made of the juice or distilled water of the herb, or the juice of the herb gargled in the mouth for some time, and frequently repeated. Lotions or gargles made of the leaves and roots of strawberries. Vervain used with some honey, or the distilled water of the herb used.

To cleanse Ulcers in the Mouth. Yellow wall flowers.

To cleanse and heal Ulcers in the Mouth. The juice of self heal used with oil of roses. Wild tansy.

For Ulcers and Cankers in the Mouth. The seed of hedge mustard.

For Ulcers and Pustules in the Mouth. The decoction of daisies.

For Putrid and Malignant Ulcers in the Mouth. Decoction of the root and leaves of sanicle in water, with a little honey put to it, used as a gargle or wash to the mouth.

For Foul, Corrupt, Rotten Sores and Ulcers in the Mouth. Tormentil used in lotions and injections.

For the Bite of a Shrew Mouse. The seed of the wild rocket.

For the Mumps. The juice of cudweed taken in wine and milk: it prevents also the return of the complaint.

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DISORDERS OF THE MUSCLES.

For the Muscles bruised. A poultice made of pellitory of the wall with mallows, and boiled in wine mixed with wheat bran, and bean flour, with some oil, to be applied warm.

For Pain in the Muscles. The roots of marsh mallows, boiled in wine, and drank.

For Swelling of the Muscles. A plaster made of clown's woundwort with a little comfrey added to it. The roots of marsh mallows, boiled in wine, and drank.

MUSHROOMS.

To make Mushrooms less Dangerous. Wild pears boiled with them.

For a Surfeit from Mushrooms. The leaves of balm, with a little nitre, taken in drink. Leeks baked under the embers, and eaten.

Remedy against eating Poisonous Mushrooms. The seed of fennel, boiled in wine, and drank. The decoction of mustard seed in wine, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower, if taken in time. Wormwood.

N.

FOR THE NAILS.

For the Growing of the Flesh over the Nails. The leaves of horehound used with honey.

For Impostumes or Sores gathered together at the Roots of the Nails of the Hands or Toes. The leaves or juice of herb truelove applied.

For Ruggedness of the Nails. The root of bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb.

For Nailwheels. Nailwort.

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To draw off Foul Nails. Birdlime made of the berries of the misletoe mixed with sandarick and orpiment applied, and draws stronger if quick lime and wine lees be also added to it.

DISORDERS OF THE NAVEL.

For a Swelled Navel. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar.

To reduce the Navels of Children that are too Prominent. The juice of purslane applied to the navel. Thorough wax applied with a little flour and wax.

DISORDERS OF THE NECK.

For a Crick in the Neck. Internal Remedies. The leaves and roots of down woollen or cotton thistle taken in drink. The distilled water of eringo when young.

External Applications. Mustard seed bruised, and mixed with honey or wax, and applied. Purslane bruised and applied to the nape of the neck, with equal quantities of gall and linseed mixed together, or the juice of the herb used with oil of roses.

For hard Knots and Kernels growing about the Neck. Mugwort made up with hog's lard into an ointment, and applied.

For Pains about the Neck. Mugwort made up with hog's lard, with some field daisies, into an ointment.

For Pains in the Neck. Purslane bruised and applied to the nape of the neck, with equal quantities of gall and linseed mixed together, or the juice of the herb used with oil of roses.

For Swellings under the Neck. Meal of barley and fleawort boiled in water, and made into a poultice with honey and oil of lilies, applied warm.

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DISORDERS OF THE NERVES.

For cold Disorders of the Nerves. The oil made of bay berries.

For Pains of the Nerves. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the places with, or an ointment made of the herb bruised and boiled in hog's lard with mastic and olibanum in powder added to it after it is strained.

For Wounds of the Nerves. The juice or distilled water of groundsel, or the leaves and flowers, with some fine frankincense in powder, applied.

To strengthen the Nerves. Ivy outwardly applied.

FOR THE STINGING OF NETTLES. The leaves of houseleek rubbed on the places.

FOR THE NIGHT MARE. Two spoonfuls of the sirup of bugle taken two hours after supper when the person goes to bed. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. The black seed of piony taken before bed time and in the morning, or the distilled water, or sirup of the flowers.

REMEDY AGAINST EATING THE POISONOUS NIGHTSHADE. The seed of nettles drank, or the distilled water.

FOR SORE NIPPLES. The mucilage of the seed of fleawort applied often.

AGAINST NOCTURNAL POLLUTIONS. Internal Remedies. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory in wine. Artichokes eaten. The root or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The seed or juice of purslane, or the distilled water of the herb taken with a little sugar.

External Applications. Lettuces applied to the scrotum with a little camphire. Wild or horse mint applied to the testicles or scrotum.

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For Nodes in the Flesh. The leaves of cock's head bruised and applied as a plaster. The decoction of wood sage.

For Numbness. The oil made of bay berries.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

For Want of Smell in the Nose. Juice of the red beet snuffed up the nose.

For Sores and Cankers in the Nose. The distilled water of bistort used as a wash, and the powder of the root afterwards applied.

For Flesh growing in the Nose called Polypus. An ointment made of the juice of dragons distilled in a glass still in sand. The seed or leaves of nettles bruised and put into the nostrils. The fresh root of polypody beaten small, or the powder of the root mixed with honey, and applied.

For stinking Sores in the Nose called Polypus. The leaves of cuckow-point, either green or dry, or the juice of them applied.

For Ulcers of the Nose. The juice of the berries or leaves of the ivy snuffed up the nose.

Against the Stench of the Nostrils. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-deluce and root of the same, or the flaggy kinds. The juice of the berries or leaves of the ivy snuffed up the nose.

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O.

OR OBSTRUCTIONS.

The General Remedies are, The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom in wine; the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. Chick pease, or cicers, boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. Costmary. Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised roots in white wine. Sweet maudlin. Decoction of the roots of rest harrow made with some vinegar, or a distilled water made in *balneo mariæ* of four pounds of the roots, first sliced small, and afterwards steeped in a gallon of Canary wine, or the powder of the roots made into an electuary, or lozenges with sugar, or the bark of the fresh roots boiled tender and beaten into a conserve with sugar. Powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night and taken fasting, or put among other purges. The decoction of scurvygrass. Juice of the root of smallage taken in wine, or the decoction of the root in wine. Powder of the root of garden valerian taken in drink, or the decoction of the root taken. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. The root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed.

External Application. Ointment of St. John's wort.

For Obstructions proceeding from Pains in the Chest or Sides. Powder of the root of garden valerian taken in drink, or the decoction of the root taken.

For all Diseases arising from Obstructions. Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised roots in white wine. Costmary. Sweet maudlin. The powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night and drank fasting, or put among other purges. Conserve

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of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

For Obstructions of any Particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

Remedies against the too liberal Use of Opium. Feverfew. Wild marjoram. Fresh mugwort, or the juice of the herb taken.

P.

FOR PAINS.

The General Remedies are, as Internal Remedies. Asarabacca drank; and is made more strong by the addition of spikenard with the whey of goat's milk or honeyed water. The garden poppy used in treacle and mithridate, and in all other medicines for this purpose. Saracen's consounds steeped in wine and then distilled, and the distilled water drank.

External Applications. The mucilage of the roots of marsh mallows, and of linseed, and fenugreek, put together and used in poultices, ointments, or plasters. The flowers of melilot and chamomile used in clysters, or in the manner of a poultice. Mustard seed applied as a blister. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the places with, or an ointment made of the herb bruised and boiled in hog's lard with mastic, and olibanum in powder added to it after it is strained.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Chamomile flowers boiled in posset drink and taken, or the decoction of the herb used to bathe with, or the oil made of the flowers applied. The leaves and seed of dill boiled and drank, or the oil of dill applied. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue with some dried dill

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leaves and flowers drank, and applied warm to the place.

The Particular Remedies, according to the cause, &c. are—

For Pains arising from Heat. The juice or distilled water of chickweed applied. Ground moss bruised and boiled in water, and applied. Red roses. The fresh leaves of violets used, with other herbs, in poultices and plasters.

For inward Pains. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage taken in wine, or the seed taken. Pimpernel. Our lady's thistle, the seed or distilled water of the herb.

For inward Pains from Diseases of the Reins or Urine. The decoction of ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink; or the distilled water of the herb, or a conserve made of the flowers.

For inward tormenting Pains. The seed, inside the berries, of hawthorn, cleared from the down, bruised, and boiled in wine, and drank.

For Pains and Torments of the Body coming of Cold. The decoction of lovage.

For Pains proceeding from Wind in any Part. The oil of bay berries anointed on the part affected. The seed of dill taken inwardly.

For Pains and Torments coming of Cold and Wind. The distilled water of the roots of angelica steeped in wine, taken three spoonfuls at a time.

For Pains from Windy and Melancholy Humours. The ashes of colewort stalks, mixed with old hog's grease, and applied to the place as an ointment.

For Pains proceeding from the Heat, Sharpness, and Corruption of Blood and Choler. Knotgrass boiled in wine and drank, or the distilled water of the herb taken by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed.

To ease Pains in the Body by opening the Passages, and making them Slippery. Decoction of the leaves or roots of marsh mallows used as a clyster.

For Pains in any Particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

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FOR THE PALSY.

The Internal Remedies are, Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, roots, or flowers in broth, meat, or drink; or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. The root of briony, corrected and used cautiously. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved, or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. The decoction of germander. Decoction of the seed of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, drank for forty days together. Juniper berries. Lavender. The spirit drawn from the flowers of the lily of the valley, when distilled in wine. The root of madder, boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards. A conserve made of the flowers of the yellow wall flowers. A conserve made of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used.

External Applications. Oil of bay berries. The juice of chickweed simply used, or boiled with hog's grease, and applied. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, used as a fomentation, warm. The juice of sow fennel, mixed with oil and vinegar, and applied. Summer or winter savory, applied with wheat flour, in the manner of a poultice.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Misletoe taken inwardly; or hung about the neck, according to the opinion of some. The decoction of ground pine in wine taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, or both, for some time together; or pills made of the powder of the herb and of hermodactyls with Venice turpentine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or a conserve made of the flowers. Garden sage, or a conserve of the flowers; or the leaves sodden in wine and laid on the affected part, and the decoction drank. A drink made of wood sage and inwardly, and the herb outwardly applied.

For the Palsy, or Shaking in the Hands. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of cinquefoil, used

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often as a wash to the hands, and suffered to dry in. The distilled water of the leaves, or flowers of the common elder distilled in the month of May, used to wash the hands with morning and evening.

For the Dumb Palsy. The decoction of rosemary in wine drank, and the temples bathed therewith; or the temples and nostrils touched with a drop or two of the chemical oil of the herb. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

PHLEGM.

To correct Phlegm. A sirup made of the juice, or a conserve of green quinces with some spices added; and if wanted to purge, use honey instead of sugar; if more laxative, use turbith with it; but if more forcibly to bind, use the unripe quinces with roses, acacia, hypocistis, and some torrified rhubarb.

To expectorate Phlegm and open the Passages. The roots of garden valerian boiled with liquorice, raisins, and anniseed.

To expel Phlegm. The sirup of horehound. Sweet marjoram chewed in the mouth.

To digest raw Phlegm. The root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed.

For hot and salt Phlegm. The leaves of hawkweed bruised with salt, and applied.

To condensate thick Phlegm. The roots of bugloss made into a licking electuary.

To rarefy and cleanse thick Phlegm. The herb or root of smallage.

To break tough Phlegm. Powder of the roots of spignel, mixed with honey, and taken as a licking electuary.

To cut tough Phlegm. Tart or sour cherries eaten. Costmary. Garlic. Sweet maudlin. The juice of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge, boiled with honey. The root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed.

To expectorate tough Phlegm. Powder of the roots of filipendula made into an electuary with honey. The

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green roots of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce. Garden hyssop made into a sirup or licking medicine. The root or leaves of nettles boiled, or the juice of either or both made into an electuary with honey or sugar, or the distilled water of the herb used. Onions roasted under the embers, and eaten with honey, or sugar and oil. The juice of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge boiled with honey.

To expel tough Phlegm. English gentian or felwort.

To extenuate cold tough Phlegm. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and root of the same, or the flaggy kinds, anointed upon the breast and stomach.

To make tough Phlegm thin. Pennyroyal.

Against spitting foul, mattery, and bloody Phlegm. One dram of the root of burdock taken with pine kernels.

For tough Phlegm and clammy Humours in the Body. The decoction of foxgloves made with sugar or honey.

To ripen and digest cold Phlegm, and other tough Humours, and void them forth by Coughing and Spitting. The decoction of scabious in wine, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

PHLEGM IN THE CHEST.

To expectorate Phlegm out of the Chest. The decoction of crosswort, or of sweet maudlin, in wine. One dram of the powder of the root of cuckow-point taken with twice as much sugar, in the form of a licking electuary, or the green root, or the milk wherein the root has been boiled, or the distilled water of the herb.

To expectorate tough Phlegm out of the Chest. Horehound taken with the roots of iris, or orris.

To cleanse the Chest of cold Phlegm. Motherwort, or a sirup, or conserve made of the herb.

To cleanse the Chest of rotten Phlegm. The root of briony made into an electuary with honey.

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PHLEGM IN THE CHEST, BREAST, AND LUNGS.

To cleanse the Breast of Phlegm. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom in wine, with some honey or sugar.

For Phlegm on the Lungs. Decoction of the root of comfrey in water or wine. One dram of the powder of the root of cuckow-point taken with twice its weight of sugar, in the form of a licking electuary, or the green root, or the milk wherein the root has been boiled, or the distilled water of the herb. Pennyroyal mixed with honey and salt.

To purge the Breast and Lungs of Phlegm. Horehound. French mercury, but offends the stomach.

To digest Phlegm in the Chest and Lungs. The decoction of hawkweed taken with honey.

To free and cleanse the Lungs from thick and tough Phlegm. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed) taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken.

To cut and expectorate tough Phlegm in the Chest and Lungs. Summer or winter savory.

FOR PHLEGM IN THE STOMACH.

The Remedies are, the roots of sweet chervil boiled, and eaten with vinegar and oil, or without oil. One dram of the powder of the root of cuckow-point taken with twice as much sugar, in the form of a licking electuary, or the green root, or the milk wherein the roots have been boiled, or the distilled water of the herb.

To digest cold, viscous, and tough Phlegm in the Stomach. The roots or seed of burnet saxifrage in decoction, powder, or otherwise, or the seed made into

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comfits, in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water of the herb sweetened with sugar, and drank.

To free and cleanse the Stomach from thick and tough Phlegm. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage, in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed) taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken.

PHLEGM IN THE STOMACH, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

To expectorate tough Phlegm from the Stomach, Chest, and Lungs. A sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or the smoke taken by a pipe fasting.

To purge Phlegm. See Purgative Medicines.

REMEDY AGAINST EATING TOO MANY PEARS. Drinking wine, or using strong exercise after them.

FOR THE PHTHISIC. The distilled water of the roots of angelica steeped in wine, taken with some of the powder of the roots, or a sirup, made of the stalks, taken. The roots of sweet chervil boiled and eaten with vinegar and oil, or without oil. A drink made of liquorice boiled in clear water, with some maidenhair and figs. Decoction of the seed, leaves or roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows, made in milk or wine. A sirup made of the juice of mouse-ear and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb taken. Decoction of the leaves, or rather of the root or seed of plantain, or the powder of the root or seed. The juice of purslane taken with some sugar or honey, or the distilled water of the herb with a little sugar. The distilled water of rosa solis in wine. The dried leaves of rosemary smoked as tobacco.

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To prevent the Phthisic. The herb or root dried of pellitory of Spain, chewed in the mouth. The distilled water of the root and leaves of polypody, with some sugar-candy dissolved therein.

FOR THE PILES OR HÆMORRHOIDS.

The Internal Remedies are, Dwarf elder. Garlic. Juniper berries.

External Applications. Decoction of the leaves and roots of the lesser celandine, known by the name of pile-wort, or the herb made into an oil, ointment, or plaster, or even the herb borne about the body next the skin. The leaves and roots of cuckow-point boiled in wine, with a little oil, and applied, or sitting over the hot fumes thereof. Juice of the root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce. The root of hound's tongue baked in the embers, and wrapped in paste or wet paper, and a suppository made thereof, and applied to the fundament, or the distilled water of the herb and root used. The oil made of the frequent infusion of the flowers of mullein. Leeks boiled and applied warm. Juice of the leaves and roots of tormentil, applied as a wash, or the distilled water of the herb and roots. Vervain used with hog's grease, or the distilled water of the herb used. The fresh leaves of violets fried with the yolks of eggs, and applied.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The berries or flowers of the bramble or blackberry bush drank, and outwardly applied. The decoction of fig-wort drank, and the herb bruised and applied, or the ointment or distilled water of the herb and root used when the fresh herb cannot be obtained.

For the burning Heat of the Piles. The distilled water of coltsfoot, simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, applied by means of cloths wet therein.

For Inflammation of the Piles. The root of comfrey applied. The oil pressed out of the kernels of plum-stones, as oil of almonds is made.

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For the Itching of the Hæmorrhoids. The juice or distilled water of sow thistles applied.

For Pains of the Piles. Nep or catmint bruised and applied to the fundament for two or three hours, or the juice of the herb made into an ointment. The juice of pellitory of the wall, made into a liniment, with ceruse and oil of roses, or the herb applied to the fundament. Pimpernel. The juice, or decoction of plantain, made either by itself, or with other things of the like nature.

For the painful Piles or Hæmorrhoidal Veins. The juice, or an ointment made of the juice of kidneywort, applied to the affected parts.

For Pains from Heat and Sharpness of the Blood in the Piles. The juice or distilled water of chickweed applied.

For Ulcers and Excoriations in the Hæmorrhoids. The juice of purslane.

FOR PIMPLES. The leaves of water cresses bruised, or the juice applied at night, and washed away in the morning. The distilled water of the seed of devil's bit applied, especially if a little vitriol be dissolved therein. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed, or toad flax applied by itself, or with the powder of lupines. The juice of fumitory and docks mingled with vinegar, and the places gently washed or wet therewith. The herb, juice, or distilled water of kidneywort applied. Purslane bruised, and applied, especially if a little vinegar be put to it, or the juice of the herb used with oil of roses. Ointment of red roses. Garden rue bruised with a few myrtle leaves, and made up with wax, and applied. The juice of scabious, made up with the powder of borax and camphire. Oil of southernwood boiled with barley meal, and applied. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory, or the juice of the herb, or the leaves bruised and applied, especially if used with a little vinegar. The distilled water

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of wild tansy or silverweed. Wheat flour mixed with honey and vinegar, boiled together.

FOR THE PLAGUE OR PESTILENCE.

The Remedies are, Alehoof or ground ivy. Half a dram of the powder of the root of angelica taken with some treacle in carduus water, or alone in carduus, or angelica water, the person on taking it being laid to sweat in bed. Bay berries. Powder of the root of bistort taken in drink, operates by sweat. Half or one dram of the powder of the root of one blade taken in wine and vinegar, of each a like quantity, the person on taking it being laid to sweat. The seed or leaves of the blue bottle in wine. The root of butter bur operates by sweat. Two drams of the seed of wild campions drank in wine. Carduus Benedictus. The juice of celandine taken fasting, or the distilled water of the herb with a little sugar, and a little good treacle mixed with it, the person on taking it being laid down to sweat. One dram or more, if required, of the spotted cuckow-point, either fresh or dried, beaten and taken, or the juice of the herb taken to the quantity of a spoonful, or the distilled water of the herb, it is best however to add a little vinegar either to the root or juice, to allay its sharpness. The herb or root of devil's bit boiled in wine and drank. The distilled water of dragons. The roots of elecampane. The leaves and berries of herb truelove. The powder of ivy berries taken in drink for two or three days together. Pimpernel boiled in wine and drank, the person after taking it being laid warm in bed, to sweat for two hours afterwards, and the same to be used twice at least. The flowers, or conserve of the flowers of rosemary, or one, two, or three drops of the chymical oil taken. Meadow rue. The leaves of garden rue taken either by themselves, or with figs and walnuts, called Mithridates' Counter Poison against the Plague. Saffron, but must not be taken more than ten grains at a time. Four ounces of the clarified juice of scabious, taken in the morning fasting, with one dram of mithri-

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date or Venice treacle, the person after taking it being laid to perspire two hours in bed, and to be repeated if required. Powder of the root of the star thistle, drank in wine. Our lady's thistle, the seed or distilled water of the herb. The juice or decoction of the herb and root of tormentil, taken with some Venice treacle, and the person on taking it being laid to sweat. The decoction of garden valerian drank, and the root used to smell to. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. The distilled water of the green husks of walnuts, before they are half ripe, drank, one or two ounces at a time, and some of it applied to the sores thereof, or the distilled water of the green husks ripe, when they are shelled from the nuts, drank with a little vinegar, if before taking it a vein be opened. The root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

Preservatives against the Plague or Pestilence. The roots of avens steeped in wine, and drank every morning fasting. The root of sweet chervil taken with wine. The distilled water of fumitory taken with good treacle. Garlic. English gentian or felwort. The powder of ivy berries taken in drink for two or three days together. Juniper berries. The juice of garden sage drank with vinegar. Our lady's thistle, the seed or distilled water of the herb. Heart trefoil.

FOR PLAGUE SORES.

The Internal Remedies are, half, or one dram of the powder of the root of one blade taken in wine and vinegar, of each a like quantity, the person on taking it being laid to sweat. Carduus benedictus. Garlic.

External Applications. Wood betony applied with a little hog's lard. The leaves of cuckow-point bruised and applied. The distilled water of dandelion used as a wash. The seed of endive. Onions bruised and applied, or a great onion made hollow, filled with good treacle, and roasted well under the embers, and after taking away the outermost skin, beaten together and applied. The cotton or down of quinces boiled and applied.

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To break Plague Sores. The powder of savine mixed with honey and applied. The leaves of common sorrel wrapped in a colewort leaf, and roasted in the embers, and applied.

To dissolve or break Plague Sores. The green herb of scabious, bruised and applied, and either dissolves or breaks it in three hours time.

To ripen and break Plague Sores. White lily roots roasted and mixed with a little hog's lard, and applied as a poultice.

To draw, cleanse, and heal Plague Sores. Wheat flour mixed with the yolk of an egg, honey, and turpentine.

FOR THE PLEURISY.

The Remedies are, Garden chervil taken in meat or drink. Mucilage of the seed of fleawort made with rose water, and a little sugar candy added to it. Sirup of heart's ease. The distilled water of lovage drank three or four times. The decoction of the seed, leaves, or roots of common mallows, or marsh mallows, made in milk or wine. Hedge mustard. Sirup made of the flowers of the wild poppy, or corn rose, or the dried flowers boiled in water, or the powder of the flowers drank in the distilled water of them, or in some other drink. The herb or flowers of violets when they are fresh, or the flowers when dry.

For the beginning of the Pleurisy. The distilled water made of the roots of angelica steeped in wine, taken with some of the powder of the root, or the sirup of the stalks taken.

To ripen the Pleurisy. The decoction of scabious green or dry, in wine, drank for some time together, or a sirup made of the juice and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

To raise the Imposthumed Pleurisy. The roots or leaves of nettles boiled, or the juice of either or both made into an electuary with honey, or sugar, or the distilled water of the herb taken.

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POISON.

To expel Poison. Alehoof or ground ivy. The leaves, root or seed of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of flaxweed, or toad flax, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. The sirup or conserve of clove gilliflowers. The leaves or berries of herb truelove. The decoction of the flowers and tops of hops. White lilies. Wild marjoram. The decoction of stone crop. The juice or decoction of the herb and root of tormentil, taken with some Venice treacle, and the person on taking it being laid to sweat,

Remedies for Poison. One dram, or more if required, of the spotted cuckow point, either fresh or dried, beaten and taken, or the juice of the herb taken to the quantity of a spoonful, or the distilled water of the herb; it is best however to add a little vinegar to the root or juice, to allay its sharpness. The herb or root of devil's bit, boiled in wine and drank. The distilled water of dragons. The juice of hawkweed taken in wine. Horehound. The decoction of the roots and leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, provided the poison is directly voided by vomiting. The seed of hedge mustard. The seed of wild rocket. The seed of garden rue taken in wine. The seed of southernwood taken in wine. Viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

Remedy for Cold Poisons. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and root of masterwort, operates by sweat.

Resisters of Poison. Angelica. The leaves and root of bistort. The leaves, root, and seed of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb. Blue bottle taken in plantain water, or that of horsetail, or the greater comfrey. Powder of the root of butter bur in wine. The dried nuts of water caltrops. The roots of elecampane. English gentian or felwort. Juniper berries. Lavender cotton. Half

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a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage, taken in wine, or the seed taken. Mustard, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower, or the decoction of the seed in wine. Treacle and mithridate mustard. Garden valerian.

Preservatives from Poison. The roots of avens steeped in wine, and drank every morning fasting. The crude juice of quinces. Mithridates' counter poison or antidote, which was to take twenty leaves of garden rue, a little salt, a couple of walnuts, and a couple of figs, beaten together into a mass, with twenty juniper berries, which was the quantity appointed for every day. Heart trefoil. Also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

For those who have taken poisonous or dangerous Medicines. The decoction of oak bark and acorns, made in milk. The seed of garden rue taken in wine.

Poisonous Herbs if taken inwardly. Crowfoot. Hemlock. Henbane. Dog's mercury*. Deadly nightshade. Monkshood, and other species of the aconite.

Remedies against eating poisonous Herbs. The seed of fennel boiled in wine and drank. Garlic. The seed of nettles drank, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of oak bark and acorns, made in milk. Ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers. Viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

For Remedies against the Poison of Particular Herbs, as Hemlock, Henbane, &c. besides these General Remedies, see Hemlock, Henbane, &c.

FOR THE SMALL POX. Saffron; but must not be taken more than ten grains at a time.

* This herb, though described by Culpeper as partaking of the same virtues as French mercury, is, by modern botanists, reckoned poisonous.

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To drive out the small Pox. Alkanet. Powder of the root of bistort in drink operates by sweat. Marigolds.

For the Marks of the Small Pox. The seed of wild rocket mixed with the gall of an ox, and applied.

DISORDERS OF THE PRIVATE PARTS.

For burning Heat in the Private Parts. The distilled water of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, applied, by means of cloths wet therein.

For Swellings in the Private Parts. Ointment made of white lily roots.

For Inflammation and Swelling of the Private Parts. Groundsel boiled and made into a poultice, and applied or the distilled water of the herb. The juice or the distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail, warmed and used to bathe the parts with.

For Swellings and Pains of the Private Parts. Vervain used with hog's grease, or the distilled water of the herb used.

For Swellings and Tumours in the Private Parts. The leaves of herb truelove.

For hard Tumours and Inflammation in the Private Parts. Melilot boiled in wine and applied, by itself or with the yolk of a roasted egg, or fine flour, or poppy seed, or endive.

For Sores in the Private Parts. Yellow loosestrife. Queen of the meadows. A lotion or wash made of garden sage, rosemary, honeysuckles, and plantain, boiled in wine or water, with some honey or alum put to it. Saracen's consound, boiled in wine. The ashes of southernwood, provided there is no inflammation; but it makes them smart.

For Sores and Cankers in the Private Parts. The juice or decoction of plantain, made either by itself or with other things of the like nature.

For Sores and Ulcers of the Private Parts. The decoction of alehoof or ground ivy, with some honey, and

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burnt alum, used as a wash. Lotions made of the green or dry leaves and brambles of the bramble or blackberry bush. The leaves of bugle made into a lotion with some honey and alum. The juice or distilled water of chickweed applied. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and root, of the yellow water flag, used as a fomentation, or an ointment made of the flowers. Golden rod used in lotions. The distilled water of knotgrass applied. Lungwort used in lotions. Lotions made of the leaves and roots of strawberries.

For Inflammation and Ulcers in the Private Parts. The juice of purslane applied.

For Ulcers and Pustules of the Private Parts. The decoction of daisies.

To cleanse and heal Ulcers of the Private Parts. The juice of self heal, used with honey of roses. Wild tansy, or silverweed.

For old Ulcers in the Private Parts. Herb Robert. The juice, decoction, powder, or distilled water, of mouse-ear. The juice of ragwort.

For putrid, malignant Ulcers of the Private Parts. Decoction of the leaves and roots of sanicle in water, with a little honey put to it used as a wash.

For foul, corrupt, rotten Sores, and Ulcers of the Private Parts. Tormentil used in lotions and injections.

For the Priapism. The leaves of hemlock applied to the privities.

PURGATIVE MEDICINES.

To purge the Belly. Wood betony, mixed with honey. Leaves of the male, female, or water fern, eaten. The hardened juice of the root of the mulberry tree, procured by slitting or cutting the root a little, and making a small hole in the ground next to it, in the harvest time; for it will give out a certain juice which will be hardened the next day.

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To purge the Belly gently. The juice of sow fennel. The decoction of the leaves and flowers of flaxweed or toad flax, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

To purge the Body. The broth, or first decoction, made of sea coleworts. Treacle and mithridate mustard operates both upwards and downwards.

To cleanse and purge the Body. The decoction of foxgloves, made with sugar or honey, operates both upwards and downwards.

To purge the Stomach. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory, in wine.

PURGERS OF CHOLER. All heal. Alehoof or ground ivy. Inner bark dried of the black alder. Decoction of the inner bark of the barberry tree, in white wine, a quarter of a pint taken each morning. Two drams of the seed of wild campions drank in wine. The lesser centaury boiled and drank. Costmary. The powder of feverfew taken in wine with some oxymel. Decoction of the root of stinking gladwin, or as operating more gently, a few slices of the root infused in ale; or if the stomach is too weak to bear this, the leaves may be used. Wild marjoram. Sweet maudlin. Decoction of the leaves of French mercury, or the juice of the herb taken in broth, or drank with a little sugar. Two drams taken at a time of the seed of St. Peter's wort in honeyed water. Sirup made of the juice, or the conserve of green quinces with rhubarb. The juice of red roses. From two, three, to six drams of the electuary of red roses, taken in some convenient liquor. From one to three or four ounces of the simple solutive sirup of damask roses, or one ounce of the sirup of damask roses with agarick. One dram of the powder of the root of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb, with a scruple of ginger, taking fasting, in a draught or mess of warm broth, or the powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or put amongst other purges. One handful of the leaves or roots of garden succory, boiled in

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wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting. A good handful of the great turnsole boiled in water, and drank. Tutsan or park leaves. One dram of the dried leaves, or flowers of violets (but the leaves more strongly), taken in a draught of wine, or other drink.

Operating powerfully, and sometimes as Emetics. Asarabacca drank, and is made more strong by adding spikenard and the whey of goat's milk, or honeyed water. The first shoots of the common or dwarf elder, boiled like asparagus, or the young leaves and stalks boiled in fat broth, or the berries either green or dry taken, or the inner bark boiled in water, and given in drink, operates more violently, or the bark of the root boiled in wine and drank, or the juice of the root, which acts more violently than either. The juice, or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, drank with a little honey. Hedge hyssop, prepared and used cautiously.

To purge Choler in Children and young People. The leaves of the peach tree made into a sirup or conserve, and taken two spoonfuls at a time.

To purge the Veins of choleric Humours. Dodder of thyme.

Purgers of black or burnt Choler, causing Diseases in the Head and Brain. Dodder of thyme. Polypody, one ounce, taken in decoction, or one or two drams of the powder of the root taken fasting, in a cup of honeyed water.

PURGERS OF PHLEGM. The inner bark dried of the black alder. Costmary. The powder of feverfew taken in wine with some oxymel. Decoction of the root of stinking gladwin, or, as operating more gently, a few slices of the root infused in ale, or if the stomach is too weak to bear this, the leaves may be used. Sweet maudlin. The decoction of the leaves of French mercury, or the juice of the herb taken in broth, or drank with a little sugar. Polypody, one ounce taken in decoction, or one or two drams of the powder of the root, taken fasting in a cup of honeyed water. Sirup made of the juice or the conserve of green quinces with turbith. Juice of red roses. One ounce of the sirup of damask

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roses with agarick. Honey of damask roses. One dram of the powder of the root of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb, with a scruple of ginger, taken fasting, in a draught or mess of warm broth, or the powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or put among other purges. The roots of saffron or any other kind of crocus, in the same manner as hermodactyls, they (according to the opinion of Culpeper) being nothing else but the roots of saffron dried. One handful of the leaves or roots of garden succory, boiled in wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting. Thyme. A good handful of the great turnsole boiled in water and drank.

Operating powerfully, and sometimes as Emetics. Asarabacca drank, and is made more strong by adding spikenard, and the whey of goat's milk, or honeyed water. The root of briony, corrected and used cautiously. The first shoots of the common or dwarf elder, boiled like asparagus, or the young leaves and stalks boiled in fat broth, or the berries either green or dry taken, or the inner bark boiled in water and given in drink, operates more violently, or the bark of the root boiled in wine, and drank, or the juice of the root, which acts more violently than either. The juice, or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, drank with a little honey. The decoction of foxgloves, made with sugar and honey. Hedge hyssop, prepared and used cautiously.

To purge Phlegm from the Joints. The juice, or decoction of the young branches, or the seed of broom, or the powder of the seed, taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. Polypody, taken in whey, or honeyed water, or in barley water, or in the broth of a chicken, with epithymum, or with beets and mallows, and one ounce of it may be taken at a time in decoction, provided no other purgative is added to it, or a dram or two of the powder of the roots fasting, in a cup of honeyed water.

To purge the Veins of phlegmatic Humours. Dodder of thyme.

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To purge the Body of gross and clammy Phlegm. Twelve berries of the holly, when they are ripe, and not dried, eaten in a morning, fasting.

PURGERS OF MELANCHOLY. Balm. Dodder of thyme. Pennyroyal, mixed with honey and salt. Polypody, taken in whey or honeyed water, or in barley water, or in the broth of a chicken, with epithymum, or with beets and mallows, and one ounce at a time of it may be taken in decoction, provided no other purgative is added to it, or a dram or two of the roots in powder fasting, in a cup of honeyed water. The compound sirup of damask roses.

To open and purge the Body of gross, viscous, and melancholy Humours. Two or three ounces of the distilled water of French mercury taken, with a little sugar put to it, in the morning, fasting.

To purge watery Humours. Dwarf elder. The sirup made of the juice, or the conserve of green quinces, with scammony. The juice of roses.

To purge choleric and waterish Humours. The leaves of the male, female, or water fern, eaten.

To purge the Body of ill Humours that would destroy Health. Brooklime used in diet-drinks. Water cresses eaten, or water cress pottage taken in the spring.

To repress the Heat caused by the Motion of the internal Parts in Purges. Groundsel.

FOR PUNCTURES. The distilled water of the herb and root of hounds tongue applied.

FOR THE PURPLES. Internal Remedy. Powder of the root of bistort taken, in drink, operates by sweat.

External Applications. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The distilled water of pellitory of the wall.

FOR PUSHES. Juice of the white beet applied. Wood betony, applied with a little hog's lard. The

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decoction of coleworts applied. The juice of chickweed, or the herb bruised and applied. The distilled water of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers, and nightshade, applied by means of cloths wet therein. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The juice of fumitory and docks mingled with vinegar, and the places gently washed or wet therewith. The leaves of hawkweed bruised with a little salt, and applied. Hemlock applied. The water that drops from the hollow places of the black poplar applied. Purslane bruised and applied, especially if a little vinegar be put to it, or the juice of the herb used with oil of roses. The ointment of red roses. Oil of southernwood boiled with barley meal, and applied. The juice or distilled water of strawberries applied. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory applied, or the juice of the herb, or the leaves bruised and applied, especially if used with a little vinegar. Wormwood.

For Pustules. The juice or distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail, warmed and used to bathe the parts with.

Resisters of Putrefaction. The sirup of dry red roses. Treacle and mithridate mustard. The decoction of the roots of tormentil.

To hinder Putrefaction or Corruption. Costmary. English gentian, or felwort. Lavender cotton. Sweet maudlin.

Q.

FOR THE QUINSY. Internal Remedies. Four ounces of the juice of cinquefoil drank for certain days together, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves. Sirup made of the juice of orpine and sugar, or honey, taken one or two spoonfuls at a time. The powder

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of the purple leaves of the flowers of violets drank in water.

External Applications, Lotions, and Gargles. The green buds, leaves, and branches, of the bramble, or blackberry bush. Garden hyssop, boiled with figs, and used as a gargle. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, gargled in the mouth warm, and sometimes drank. The distilled water of lovage used to gargle and wash the mouth and throat with. The leaves of orpine bound to the throat. The decoction of ragwort used to wash the throat with. The kernels of walnuts beaten with wine and garden rue, and applied; or the distilled water of the green husks, ripe, when they are shelled from the nuts, used as a gargle, and to bathe the throat with outwardly.

For the Quinsy, and to prevent its return. The juice of cudweed taken in wine and milk.

R.

For the Bitings of Rats or Mice. Wormwood.

For Redness in any Part. The seed of wild rocket mixed with vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of the leaves of the fuller's thistle or teazle.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE REINS.

The General Remedies are as Internal Remedies. Decoction of the roots of eringo, taken in a morning fasting and at bedtime for fifteen days together, or the distilled water of the herb when young. The decoction of

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hawkweed and wild succory in wine. The juice or decoction of liquorice. Garden parsnips. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. And as

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The decoction of French mercury mixed with myrrh, or pepper, drank, or the leaves outwardly applied. Pimpernel.

The Particular Remedies are,

Against the Heat of the Reins. Internal Remedies. Purslane, or the seed, or juice of the herb, or distilled water taken with a little sugar. One handful of the roots or leaves of garden succory boiled in wine or water, and a draught drank fasting.

External Application. Ointment of red roses applied.

For Heat and Inflammation of the Reins. Internal Remedy. The leaves and roots of strawberries boiled in wine or water, and drank.

External Application. Lettuces applied to the reins with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put.

For Obstructions of the Reins. Decoction of the roots of mullein in red wine, or in water wherein red hot steel has been often quenched. The herb or seed of plantain. The yellow wall flowers.

For Complaints arising from Obstructions of the Reins. Decoction of pellitory of the wall.

For Pains of the Reins. Internal Remedies. The juice of sow fennel. Powder of the roots of filipendula, or the decoction of the roots in white wine, with a little honey. Liquorice. The herb or flowers of violets, fresh, or the flowers when dry.

External Application. The decoction of the roots of asparagus in white wine, used to bathe the back and belly with, or to kneel or lie down in, or to sit in as a bath.

For the Running of the Reins, or Gonorrhœa. Internal Remedies. The flowers of the white flowered amaranthus. One dram of the powder of the root of

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bistort taken in the water thereof, wherein red hot iron or steel has been often quenched, so as the body be first prepared, and purged from the offensive humours. Decoction of the roots of comfrey in water or wine, or the sirup or distilled water of the roots, or a decoction of the leaves, though not so effectual. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb by itself or with the powder of the herb or seed. One dram of the powder of the leaves of lavender cotton taken every morning fasting. The root or the distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. Liverwort bruised and boiled in small beer, and drank. Purslane, the seed, juice of the herb, or the distilled water, with a little sugar. Red roses. The young conserve of red roses mixed with the powder of mastic, and taken. Powder of the root of English rhubarb taken with cassia dissolved, and a little Venice turpentine. One dram of the powder of rupturewort taken every day in wine, or the decoction of the herb in wine, or the juice, or distilled water of the green herb. The root of Soloman's seal. Sanicle boiled in wine or water, and drank. One dram of the dust on the back of the leaves of spleenwort, mixed with half a dram of the powder of amber, and taken with the juice of purslane or plantain. The decoction of yarrow.

External Application. The leaves of bistort, with the juice of plantain.

For Ulcers in the Reins. The decoction of the berries of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves with them, or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening with a little sugar. Saracen's consound boiled in wine and drank.

To cleanse the Reins. The decoction of feverfew, mixed with sugar or honey. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed) taken in white wine, or in the beforementioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken.

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To comfort the Reins. Wild or mother of thyme.

To purge the Reins by Urine. Dodder of thyme.

To strengthen the Reins. Internal Remedies. Garden clary, used either by itself or with other herbs, conducing to the same effect, and in tansies, often. Crab's claws. The decoction of garden tansy, or the juice of the herb, drank in wine. Wild or mother of thyme.

External Application. Lettuces applied to the reins, with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put.

To cleanse and strengthen the Reins. The powder of the root of English rhubarb taken with cassia, dissolved, and a little Venice turpentine.

To PROCURE REST. Internal Remedy. The sirup, or distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily.

External Applications. Oil of dill. Ointment of red roses, mixed with *unguentum populeon*, used to anoint the forehead and temples.

To STRENGTHEN THE RETENTIVE FACULTY. Medlars eaten. Red roses. The decoction of rosemary in wine, or the powder of the herb taken in wine, or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

RHEUMS.

To stay Rheums. A decoction made of equal parts of bay berries, cummin seed, hyssop, origanum, and euphorbium, with some honey, used to bathe the head with. The fresh herb and root of garden valerian bruised, and applied to the head.

To stay thin Rheums. Bay berries, or leaves made into an electuary with honey. Ragwort.

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To lenify the Sharpness of Rheums. The herb or flowers of violets when fresh, or the flowers when dry.

To stay Defluxions of Rheum to any Part. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush made into lotions, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries.

FOR RHEUM IN THE EYES.

The Remedies are, The juice or decoction of French mercury snuffed up the nose. The distilled water of the husks, beards, and nails of roses applied. The water that is gathered from the willow when it is in flower, the bark being slit, applied.

For Rheumatic Distillations into the Eyes. The fine powder of liquorice blown through a quill into the eyes. The distilled water of the flowers of privet applied, especially if used with tutty.

For Defluxions of Rheum into the Eyes. The young conserve of red roses, mixed with mithridate, and taken. The leaves of the black thorn or sloe bush made into lotions, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries.

For cold Distillations of Rheums into the Eyes. The decoction of rosemary in wine drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or the temples and nostrils touched with a drop or two of the chemical oil of the herb. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For hot Rheums in the Eyes. The juice of cucumbers.

To draw back Rheum from the Eyes. A blistering plaster made of the ointment of the leaves or flowers of crowfoot applied to the nape of the neck.

For the Distillations of hot Rheums or Humours in the Eyes or other Parts. Oil that has had fresh tree moss steeped therein some time, and afterwards boiled and applied.

For hot Defluxions of sharp and salt Rheums in the

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Eyes. The juice or distilled water of houseleek dropped into the eyes.

For the Distillation of hot and sharp Rheums falling into the Eyes from the Head. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in ale or wine, and given for some mornings and evenings together.

To dry up sharp Rheums distilling from the Head into the Eyes, causing Redness, Pain, Watering, Itching, &c. The distilled water of tormentil used with a little prepared tutty, or white amber.

FOR RHEUM IN THE HEAD.

The Remedies are, The juice or distilled water of French mercury snuffed up the nose. Nep or catmint taken inwardly.

For inveterate Rheums of the Head. The leaves, but especially the roots, of sciatica cresses taken fresh in the summer time, beaten and made into a poultice or salve with old hog's grease, and applied to the place, to continue thereon four hours if on a man, and two hours on a woman, the place being afterwards bathed with wine and oil mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins after they have sweat a little.

For Defluxions of Rheum from the Head. Internal Remedies. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The parched kernels of hazel nuts, with a little pepper, taken in drink. Garden sage, or a conserve made of the flowers.

External Application. Decoction of the leaves, roots, and flowers of common mallows, or marsh mallows, used to bathe or wash the feet with.

For the Distillation of Rheum from the Head. The juice of plantain clarified, and drank for several days together by itself or in other drink, or the decoction or powder of the root or seed.

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RHEUM IN THE LUNGS.

For rheumatic Distillations upon the Lungs. Garden hyssop, boiled with rue and honey, and drank. The roots of bugloss made into a licking electuary.

To dry up Rheum in the Lungs. Powder of the root of spignel, mixed with honey, taken as a licking medicine.

To evacuate cold Rheums from the Lungs of aged Persons. Sirup of horehound.

For cold Rheums and Distillations upon the Lungs. The decoction of masterwort, in wine, taken morning and evening.

For thin Rheums and Distillations upon the Lungs causing a Cough. The dried leaves of coltsfoot, or the dried leaves taken as tobacco, or the root.

For the Distillations of thin Rheums upon the Lungs causing the Phthisic. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody with some sugar-candy dissolved therein.

For Distillations of thin Rheum upon the Lungs causing a Consumption. The powder of wood betony mixed with pure honey. The decoction of dried horehound with the seed, or the juice of the fresh herb taken with honey. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody with some sugar-candy dissolved therein.

For the Distillation of salt Rheum on the Lungs causing a Consumption. The distilled water of rosa solis in wine.

For the Defluxions of Rheum from the Head to the Lungs. The roots of comfrey boiled in water or wine, and the decoction drank, or the sirup, or the distilled water of the roots. Powder of the seed of black cresses made into an electuary with honey.

RHEUM IN THE NOSE.

For Defluxions of Rheum from the Brain to the Nose.

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The young conserve of red roses, mixed with mithridate, and taken.

RHEUM IN THE STOMACH.

For the Defluxions of rheumatic Humours upon the Stomach. Knotgrass boiled in wine and drank, or the distilled water of the herb taken by itself, or with the powder of the herb or root.

For thin Rheums or Distillations from the Head to the Stomach. Costmary, or sweet maudlin, taken in the morning fasting.

RHEUM IN THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

To draw down Rheum and other viscous Humours, which, by their Distillation on the Chest and Lungs, cause Coughing. Mustard seed with honey, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied to rub the nostrils, temples, and forehead.

RHEUM FROM THE HEAD AND BRAIN TO THE EYES, LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, AND TEETH.

For cold and rheumatic Distillations from the Brain to the Eyes, Lungs, or other Parts. Bay berries or leaves.

To purge the Head and Brain of Rheum that maketh Defluxions into the Eyes and Nose. The juice of the berries or leaves of the ivy snuffed up the nose.

To stay the Defluxions of Rheum from the Head to the Eyes, Nose, and Teeth. Rupturewort bruised green and bound to the head, or the forehead, temples, or nape of the neck behind, bathed with the decoction of the dried herb.

To stay the Defluxions of thin Rheums from the Head into the Stomach and upon the Lungs, causing a Cough, the Forerunner of a Consumption. A sirup made of garden poppy heads and seed, or oil of the seed.

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To stay all sharp and thin Defluxions of Rheum from the Head into the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomach and Lungs. The roots of hound's tongue used in pills, decoction, or otherwise; or the distilled water of the herb and root.

RHEUM IN THE MOUTH, THROAT, EYES, AND TEETH.

To stay Defluxions of Rheum in the Mouth, Throat, Teeth, or Eyes. Lotions or gargles made of the leaves and roots of strawberries.

RHEUM IN THE GUMS, TEETH, PALATE, AND ALMONDS OF THE EARS.

To dry the Flux of Rheum coming to the Palate, Gums, or Almonds of the Ears. The leaves of the plum tree boiled in wine, and used to gargle the mouth and throat.

To stay the Defluxions of Rheum upon the Gums and Teeth. The yellow threads in the middle of roses (erroneously called the rose seed) powdered and mixed with the distilled water of quinces, and used to wash and gargle the teeth and gums.

For the Rickets. The leaves and roots of the down or cotton thistle.

For Ringworms. Juice of the herb or berries of the common nightshade applied. See also Tetters and Ringworms.

FOR RUPTURES.

The Internal Remedies are, The decoction, juice, or powder of the roots of avens. Wood betony. Bistort root. One dram of the powder of the root of coralwort

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taken every morning in wine. The distilled water of cuckow-point taken, one ounce or more at a time. The powder or decoction of dove's foot or crane's bill taken for some time together. The decoction of English gentian or felwort. Juniper berries. The root and seed of marsh mallows, boiled in wine and water, and drank. A sirup made of the juice of mouse-ear and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb. One dram of the powder of rupturewort taken every day in wine, or the decoction of the herb made in wine and drank, or the juice or distilled water of the green herb. Wild or mother of thyme.

External Applications. The root of comfrey bruised and applied. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, applied as a fomentation warm. Lady's mantle. Moonwort. Leaves of orpine.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Decoction of the greater bird's foot taken inwardly, and outwardly applied to the place. The roots of cinquefoil used inwardly, or outwardly, or both. A sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort taken a little now and then, and an ointment or plaster of the herb applied to the place. Crosswort bruised and boiled, applied to the place for certain days together, renewing it often; and in the mean time the decoction of the herb, in wine, taken inwardly every day. The decoction of water fern drank, or boiled down to an oil or ointment, and applied. The decoction of golden rod, either green or dry, drank and applied, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of the herb and root of knapweed drank and applied. Decoction of the roots of Soloman's seal in wine, or the powder of the roots in broth, or drink taken, and the roots applied to the place. Sanicle boiled in wine or water, drank and applied. The decoction or powder of thorough wax taken inwardly, and the same or the leaves bruised and applied outwardly. Tormentil.

For Ruptures in Children. Internal Remedies. One dram of the powder of rupturewort taken every day in wine, or the decoction of the herb made in wine and drank, or the juice or distilled water of the green herb. Wild tansy or silverweed boiled in water and salt.

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External Application. Cloths often wet in the water that is found in the bladders of the leaves of the elm tree and applied, if they be afterward well bound up with a truss.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The smooth or leaved horsetail. The decoction or powder of thorough wax taken inwardly, and the same or the leaves bruised and applied outwardly. Wafers made from wheat flour used both inwardly and outwardly.

For the Hernia Carnosa, or Fleshy Rupture. The powder of the bark of the root of rest harrow taken in wine for some months together constantly, or a distilled water made in *balneo mariæ* of four pounds of the roots, first sliced small, and afterwards steeped in a gallon of Canary wine, or the powder of the roots made into an electuary, or lozenges with sugar, or the bark of the fresh roots boiled tender, and beaten into a conserve with sugar.

To consolidate or knit Ruptures. Bifoil or twablade used.

For Places bursten by a Rupture. The decoction of the bran of wheat or barley used to bathe the places with.

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FOR SCABS.

The General Remedies are as Internal Remedies. Decoction of the inner rind of the barberry tree in white wine, drank a quarter of a pint each morning. English gentian or felwort. Sirup made of heart's ease. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. Wild marjoram. Wormwood. Wood of the tamarisk tree.

External Applications. The juice of alehoof or ground ivy. The inner bark of the black alder boiled in vinegar. Oil of bay berries. The water that is found in

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the hollow places of decaying beech trees used as a wash. The juice of chickweed. Sciatica cresses applied to the skin, which, although it ulcerate the part, that is to be helped with a salve made of oil and wax. Dock roots, boiled in vinegar, used to bathe the places with; or the distilled water of the herb and roots. The roots of elecampane boiled well in vinegar, beaten afterwards, and made into an ointment with hog's suet; or oil of trotters, or the decoction of the roots used to bathe the places with. The decoction or ointment made of the leaves of the fig tree. The juice of fumitory and docks, mingled with vinegar, and the places gently washed or wet therewith. Lie made of the ashes of the wood of the juniper bush used to bathe the places with. The decoction of lavender cotton used to bathe the places with. The distilled water of the loosestrife with spiked heads of flowers applied warm. The distilled water of mustard when in flower. The decoction of nep or catmint applied as a wash. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or roots applied as a wash. Pepperwort. The distilled water of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb; or the juice of the leaves or root, or the decoction of them in vinegar. The powder of savine, mixed with honey, and applied. The juice of English tobacco. The juice of the leaves and roots of tormentil used with a little vinegar. The bran of wheat steeped in sharp vinegar and bound in a linen cloth, and rubbed on the places, the body being first well purged and prepared. Also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The juice or decoction of scabious drank, or a sirup made of the juice and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers, or the juice of the herb made into an ointment and applied.

The Particular Remedies are—

For the Dry Scab. The decoction of lady's bedstraw applied warm, and the places afterwards anointed with an ointment made of the herb and flowers boiled in *axunga* or salad oil, with some wax melted therein after it is strained. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mal-

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lows, boiled in old oil and applied, or the decoction of the herb used as a wash. Garden rue boiled in wine, with some alum and honey, and applied.

For Running Scabs. Internal Remedy. The decoction of the roots of scabious taken for forty days together, or one dram of the powder of the root taken at a time in whey, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

External Applications. The powder, juice, or dried juice of the root of briony. The leaves or roots of stinking gladwin. Liverwort. The juice of French mercury, mixed with some vinegar, and applied. The seed and roots of the cow parsnip boiled in oil, and applied.

For Running and Foul Scabs. The roots of cinquefoil, boiled in vinegar, and applied.

For small Scabs. The decoction of coleworts applied.

For spreading Scabs. Internal Remedy. The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf* mixed with fumitory.

External Applications. Knapweed. One part of plantain water, and two parts of the brine of powdered beef boiled together and clarified.

For Foul or Spreading Scabs. Internal Remedy. The decoction of the roots of scabious taken for forty days together, or one dram of the powder of the roots taken at a time in whey, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers taken.

External Application. The water that is found in the hollow places of old oak trees applied.

For Scabs on the Head. See Outward Diseases of the Head.

FOR SCALDS.

The Remedies are, The bark and berries of the barberry tree. The herb and flowers of lady's bedstraw made into an oil by being set in the sun and changed after it has stood ten or twelve days, or into an ointment by being boiled in *axunga* or salad oil with some wax

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melted therein after it is strained. The dwarf elder. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. The leaves of hound's tongue bruised, or the juice of the herb boiled in hog's lard and applied, or the distilled water of the herb. The fresh leaves of the ivy boiled in wine. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied; or the decoction of the herb used as a wash. The juice of onions applied. The juice of orpine beaten with some salad oil. The juice or distilled water of pellitory of the wall applied by means of cloths dipped therein. The clarified juice or distilled water of plantain, with the juice of houseleek.

To heal Scalds without a Scar. An ointment made of white lily roots.

For Exulcerations proceeding from Scalds. The fresh leaves of the ivy boiled in wine.

FOR SCARS.

The Remedies are, Sciatica cresses applied, which, though it ulcerate the part, that is to be helped by a salve made of oil and wax. The juice of the leaves or roots of stinking gladwin applied. Pepperwort. The juice of scurvy grass applied. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Foul Scars. The root of briony applied. The seed of wild rocket, mixed with the gall of an ox, and applied.

To make Black Scars well coloured. Green calamint, boiled in wine, and applied to the place, or the place washed therewith.

FOR THE SCIATICA, OR HIP GOUT. Internal Remedies. The decoction of alehoof, or ground ivy, in wine, drank for some time together. The juice or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. The seed of burdock drank in wine for forty days together. The lesser centaury boiled and

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drank. Powder of the seed of black cresses made into an electuary with honey. The powder of the root of stinking gladwin drank in wine. Groundsel, or the distilled water of the herb. The seed of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, drank for forty days together. Juniper berries. The roots of madder boiled in water or wine, and some honey or sugar put to it afterwards. Three drams of the powder of the leaves of mugwort taken in wine. Two drams of the seed of St. Peter's wort taken at a time in honeyed water. One ounce of the powder of the bark of the white poplar drank. English rhubarb. The seed of southernwood bruised, heated in warm water, and drank. Wild tansy or silverweed, boiled in water, and drank. Tutsan or park leaves. And operating as—

Powerful Purgatives and sometimes as Emetics. Hedge hyssop properly prepared, and used cautiously. Twenty grains of the root of black hellebore, corrected with half as much cinnamon.

External Applications. The distilled water of angelica. Red archangel bruised with some salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. The ashes of the husks of garden beans mixed with old swine's grease. Calamint applied to the huckle bone. The leaves, but especially the roots, of sciatica cresses, taken fresh in the summer time, beaten, and made into a poultice or salve with old hog's grease, and applied to the place pained; to continue thereon four hours if on a man, and two hours on a woman, the place being afterwards bathed with wine and oil mixed together, and then wrapped up with wool or skins after they have sweat a little. The leaves of pepperwort used in the same manner as the foregoing remedy. A decoction made of daisies, wallwort, and agrimony, used as a fomentation warm. Decoction of the meal of the seed of darnel made with water and honey, and the places bathed therewith. The juice of sow fennel, mixed with oil and vinegar, and applied. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The oil called *oleum irinum* made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds. Goutwort. The leaves of henbane, boiled in

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wine, and applied, or as a fomentation warm, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster. The juice or ointment of kidneywort. Mustard seed. The seed of hedge mustard. One handful of the leaves of green nettles, and another of wallwort, bruised and applied. Pellitory of Spain made into an ointment with hog's lard. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the places with, or an ointment made of the herb bruised and boiled in hog's lard, with mastic and olibanum in powder added to it after it is strained. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers, anointed or applied to the place. Summer or winter savory applied, with wheat flour, in the manner of a poultice. The juice of English tobacco. Treacle or mithridate mustard used in clysters, or the seed applied. Ointment made of thyme. The leaves and roots of tormentil bruised, and applied. Also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Asparagus boiled in white wine or vinegar and taken, or the decoction of the roots in white wine used to bathe the part with. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in wine, and applied, and the decoction drank. Decoction of the roots of elecampane, in wine, drank and applied. The decoction of ground pine, in wine, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, or both, for some time together; or pills made of the powder of the herb, and of hermodactyls with Venice turpentine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers.

For the Sting of a Scorpion. Internal Remedies. Blue bottle taken in the water of plantain, horsetail, or the greater comfrey. Two drams of the seed of wild campions drank in wine. The decoction of mustard seed in wine, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower, if taken in time. The seed of wild rocket. The root, seed, or herb of common sorrel, or wood sorrel. Wormwood.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The leaves of balm boiled in wine, the wine drank, and

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the leaves outwardly applied. The juice of hawkweed taken in wine, and the herb also outwardly applied.

For Scourings. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or the powder of the herb or root. The ripe fruit of the service tree taken, or the decoction of the dried unripe fruit.

For Pains of the Sides, Bowels, and Guts, coming of overmuch Scouring. The decoction of the bark of the root of the black thorn or sloe bush, or the decoction of the berries or sloes, either fresh or dried, or a conserve made of the berries.

DISORDERS OF THE SCROTUM.

For the Inflammation of the Scrotum. Black cresses, boiled into a poultice, and applied. The juice or ointment of kidneywort applied.

Against Itching of the Scrotum. The decoction of garden sage, in wine, used to bathe the part with. Starch made from wheat flour, moistened with rose water, and applied.

For Swelling of the Scrotum. A decoction made of garden rue and bay leaves used to bathe the part with. An ointment made of thyme.

For Heat and Swelling of the Scrotum. The leaves of daisies bruised, and applied. The distilled water of duck's meat applied. The leaves of henbane, boiled in wine, and applied, or as a fomentation warm, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster. The juice or ointment of kidneywort applied. A cloth wet in the juice of common nightshade applied.

For Pain and Swelling of the Scrotum. Bean flour boiled to a poultice with wine and vinegar, and some oil put to it. A poultice made of the leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled and bruised, to which is added some bean or barley flour, and oil of roses.

For Swellings and Tumours of the Scrotum. The leaves of herb truelove.

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FOR THE SCURF. The water found in the hollow places of decaying beech trees used as a wash. Sciatica cresses applied to the skin; which, although it ulcerate the part, that is to be helped by a salve made of oil and wax. The fresh roots of cuckow-point bruised, and distilled with a little milk, and applied. The distilled water of the seed of devil's bit applied, especially if a little vitriol be dissolved therein. The leaves or bark of the elm tree used with vinegar. The distilled water of the herb and root of figwort. The decoction or ointment made of the leaves of the fig tree applied. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed, or toad flax, applied by itself, or with the powder of lupines. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied; or the decoction of the herb used as a wash. The bran of wheat steeped in sharp vinegar, and bound in a linen cloth, and rubbed on the place, the body being well purged and prepared first. Decoction of the leaves or bark of the willow tree in wine used as a wash.

For the White Scurf. The leaves and roots of madder beaten, and applied.

FOR THE SCURVY. Brooklime used in diet drinks. Water cresses. Lady's smock. Wild marjoram. The juice of horse radish, or the distilled water of the herb and root drank with a little sugar. Winter rocket, or cresses. The juice of scurvy grass taken in the spring every morning fasting in a cup of drink, or the decoction of the herb taken.

TO INCREASE SEED. French beans eaten. Chick peas, or cicers, boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. Eringo. Onions, especially the seed. Wild rocket, but must not be used alone.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE SUDDENLY LOST THEIR SENSES. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of melilot, or a lie made therewith applied often as a wash to the head.

To quicken the Senses. Rosemary taken, or a drop or two of the chemical oil of the herb touched on the temples and nostrils. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

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To warm and quicken the Senses. Garden sage, or a conserve made of the flowers.

FOR THE BITE OR STING OF A SERPENT. Internal Remedies. The decoction of agrimony in wine. The herb or seed of Alexander boiled in wine, or bruised and taken in wine. The roots of asarabacca, and are used for this purpose as an ingredient in mithridate and Venice treacle. Bishop's weed taken in wine. The dwarf elder. The roots of elecampane. The seed of fennel, boiled in wine, and drank. Hart's tongue. Horehound. The juice of mulberry leaves. The root or seed of wild parsnips. The seed of wild rocket. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

External Applications. Garden hyssop bruised and mixed with salt, honey, and cummin seed. Wild or horse mint. The juice of plantain, mixed with oil of roses, and applied. Garden sage.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Wood betony taken inwardly, and applied to the place. The berries or flowers of the bramble or blackberry bush drank and applied. The roots of eringo taken inwardly, and applied to the place. Germander drank in wine, and the bruised herb outwardly applied. The juice of hawkweed taken in wine, and the herb also outwardly applied. Viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower taken, and also outwardly applied.

For the Bite of all venomous Serpents, except the Asp. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree boiled in wine and drank.

To prevent being hurt by the Poison of a Serpent. The herb or root of viper's bugloss taken before the person is bitten, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower.

FOR THE SHINGLES. The roots of cinquefoil, boiled in vinegar, and applied. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb applied. The juice of the herb, or berries of the common nightshade applied. The seed and root of the cow parsnip, boiled in oil, and applied. One part of plantain water and two parts of the brine of powdered beef boiled together and clarified.

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For Pains in the Shoulders. Mustard seed applied as a blister to the part.

For those who have lain long in a lingering Sickness. One dram of the seed or berries of herb truelove taken in powder every day for twenty days together.

To mend the ill Colour of the Face after Sickness. Fennel roots used in drinks and broths.

DISORDERS OF THE SIDE.

Against Gnawings in the Sides. The distilled water of the flowers of the black thorn or sloe bush, first steeped in sack for a night, and drawn therefrom by the heat of a bath, a small quantity of it being drank when the extremity of the pain is upon the person afflicted.

For Pains in the Side. Internal Remedies. Avens. The decoction of wood betony in wine. The juice or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. The decoction of chamomile. One ounce of chick peas or cicers, two ounces of French barley, and a small handful of marsh mallow roots clean washed and cut, boiled in the broth of a chicken, and four ounces taken in the morning, fasting two hours afterwards. Coralwort. The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce drank with a little honey or spikenard to correct it. Horehound. Mustard seed taken either by itself, or with other things, in electuary or drink, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the seed or distilled water of the herb. The roots or seed of the wild parsnip. Decoction of the leaves of garden rue, with some dried dill leaves and flowers, drank. The decoction of scabious, either green or dry, in wine, or the sirup made of the juice and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. Our lady's thistle, the seed or distilled water of the herb. The decoction of garden valerian.

External Applications. Barley meal boiled with mc-

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lilot and chamomile flowers, with some linseed, fenugreek, and garden rue in powder, and applied warm to the side. The ashes of colewort stalks, mixed with old hog's grease, and applied as an ointment to the side. An oil or ointment of the flowers of chamomile. The lesser centaury. Germander made into an oil, and applied. The fresh leaves of the ivy, boiled in vinegar, and applied warm to the side. Mustard seed applied as a blister. Oats fried with bay salt, and applied to the side.

For griping Pains of the Side. English gentian. The distilled water of the flowers of the black thorn or sloe bush, first steeped in sack for a night, and drawn therefrom by the heat of a bath, a small quantity of it being drank when the extremity of the pain is upon the person afflicted.

For pricking Pains of the Sides. Garden chervil taken in meat or drink. The fresh roots of elecampane preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup or conserve, or the powder of the root, mixed with sugar, and taken. Polypody; one ounce taken in decoction, or one or two drams of the powder of the root taken fasting in a cup of honeyed water. The powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night and drank fasting, or put amongst other purges.

For Pains in the Sides from Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. Decoction of the leaves or bark of the maple tree.

For Stitches in the Side. Internal Remedies. Avens. The decoction of wood betony in wine. The root of briony corrected and used cautiously. The decoction of chamomile. Wild carrots, or the seed. English gentian, or felwort. The root or seed of wild parsnips. Polypody; one ounce in decoction, or one or two drams of the powder of the root taken fasting in a cup of honeyed water. Rupturewort. The decoction of scabious, either green or dry, in wine; or the sirup made of the juice and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

External Applications. An oil or ointment of the flowers of chamomile. The fresh leaves of the ivy, boiled

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in vinegar, and applied warm to the side. Oats fried with bay salt, and applied.

For Stitches in the Sides from the Spleen. The fresh roots of elecampane preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup or conserve, or the powder of the root mixed with sugar and taken.

Against Wind in the Side. Oats fried with bay salt, and applied to the side.

For Pains in the Side from Wind. Ashen keys. The juice of the young branches of broom, made into an ointment with old hog's grease, and applied; or the young branches bruised and heated in oil or hog's grease, and laid to the side. The decoction of garden sage, in wine, used warm as a fomentation, and the boiled herb laid warm thereto.

For Pains or Griefs of the Sides by Wind or Stitches. No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

For Pains in the Side from Wind, Stoppage of Urine, the Gravel, or Stone. Pellitory of the wall, put amongst other herbs, used in clysters; or the herb bruised, sprinkled with some muscadine, and warmed upon a tile, or in a dish, upon a few quick coals in a chafing dish, and so applied to the side.

FOR THE SIGHT.

For Dimness of Sight. Internal Remedies. The decoction of the roots of asparagus in wine. Carraway seed. The gum of cherry trees. The flowers of rosemary taken every morning fasting, whilst it is in flower, with bread and salt. Bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. Wormwood.

External Applications. The juice or distilled water of angelica dropped into the eyes. The juice of cabbages or coleworts, boiled with honey, and dropped into the corners of the eyes. The juice of the lesser centaury, with a little honey, applied. One of the seed of wild clary put into the eye and suffered to remain in until it drops out. The distilled water of dragons dropped into the eyes. The seed of endive. Ger-

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mander made into an oil and used to anoint the eyes with. The distilled water of lovage dropped into the eyes. The young clammy buds, or eyes before they break into leaves, of the white poplar bruised, and a little honey put to them. Yellow rattle grass boiled with beans, and some honey put to it, and dropped into the eyes. The juice of garden rue and fennel, with a little honey and the gall of a cock put to it. Ointment made of thyme. The fresh herb and root of garden valerian, boiled in white wine, and a drop thereof put into the the eyes. The water that is gathered from the willow when it is in flower, the bark being slit. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The juice or distilled water of eyebright taken in white wine or broth, or dropped into the eyes for several days together, or the conserve of the flowers taken.

For the Loss of Sight through Age. Eyebright tunned up with strong beer, that it may work together, and drank; or the powder of the herb mixed with sugar, a little mace, and fennel seed, and drank; or mixed in broth; or the said powder made into an electuary with sugar, and taken.

For Dullness of Sight from thin cold Humours distilled from the Brain. The juice of summer or winter savory dropped into the eyes.

For Films and Cloudiness of the Eyes darkening the Sight. The juice of celandine dropped into the eyes, the sharpness of it being first allayed with a little breast milk. The juice of the lesser centaury, with a little honey, applied. One of the seed of wild clary put into the eye and suffered to remain in until it drops out, and to be often repeated. Decoction of the root of cuckow-point dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of fennel, or the condensate juice dissolved, or the natural juice that in some countries issueth forth from the plant, dropped into the eyes. The juice of melilot dropped into the eyes. The juice of pimpernel, mixed with a little honey, and dropped into the eyes. The distilled water of vervain dropped into the eyes. Yellow wall flowers. The water that is gathered from the willow, when it is

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in flower, the bark being slit. Also No. 7 of the Compound Medicines.

For Redness and Mists in the Eyes hindering the Sight. The distilled water of the leaves of the fuller's thistle dropped into the eyes.

For Skins or Films growing over the Sight. The juice of celandine, field daisies, and ground ivy clarified, and a little fine sugar dissolved therein, and dropped into the eyes.

To evacuate the Blood and Humours hindering the Sight. The decoction of wood betony made with mead, and a little pennyroyal taken.

To draw forth any Skin, Dimness, or Film from the Sight. The seed of yellow rattle grass whole put into the eyes.

To clear the Sight. Internal Remedies. The decoction of pennyroyal drank. The flowers of rosemary taken every morning fasting, whilst it is in flower, with bread and salt.

External Applications. The juice of fumitory dropped into the eyes. The juice of horehound used with wine and honey.

To strengthen and clear the Sight. The roots and herb of elecampane beaten and put into new ale or beer, and daily drank.

To fortify the Sight by strengthening the Optic Nerve. Juniper berries taken. The distilled water of vervain dropped into the eyes.

To preserve the Sight. The loosestrife with spiked heads of flowers, or the distilled water of the herb.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE SINEWS.

The General Remedy is, All heal. The juice of sow fennel, mixed with oil and vinegar, and applied.

The Particular Remedies are—

For bruised Sinews. A poultice made of pellitory of the wall with mallows, and boiled in wine, mixed with wheat bran and bean flower, with some oil, to be applied warm.

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For the Sinews that have been burnt. One blade used, with other wound herbs, in compound balms.

For Coldness of the Sinews. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds.

For cold benumbed Sinews. The leaves of rosemary used in bathings, or made into ointments and oils.

For cold Disorders of the Sinews. Sweet marjoram inwardly or outwardly applied.

For Contusions of the Sinews. Ashes of the husks of garden beans mixed with old swine's grease.

For Sinews that are cut. Wood betony bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied. Ointment made of white lily roots and hog's lard.

For Hardness of the Sinews. Oil made of sweet marjoram. Purslane applied, provided it does not proceed from the cramp, or a cold cause.

For Defluxions of Humours upon the Sinews. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or root applied as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied.

For the Sinews that are loosened by sharp Humours falling on them. Quinces.

For the Sinews overstrained. Chamomile.

For Pains of the Sinews. Internal Remedy. The roots of marsh mallows, boiled in wine, and drank.

External Applications. Red archangel bruised with some salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. Ashes of the husks of garden beans mixed with old swine's grease. The decoction of dove's foot, or crane's bill, in wine, used as a fomentation. Decoction of the roots of hemp. The decoction of mugwort, with chamomile and agrimony, used to bathe the places with warm. The decoction of ragwort used to bathe the places with, or an ointment made of the herb bruised and boiled in hog's lard, with mastic and olibanum in powder added to it after it is strained. Yellow wall flowers.

For Pains of the Sinews from a cold Cause. The decoction of pennyroyal drank. Garden tansy boiled in oil, and applied.

For the shrinking of the Sinews. Internal Remedies.

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Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, roots, or flowers, in broth, drink, or meat, or made into a conserve, syrup, distilled water, electuary, or powder.

External Applications. The leaves of burdock. Oil made of chamomile flowers. Decoction of the bark of the root of the elm tree used as a fomentation. Decoction of the roots of hemp. Decoction of the herb and roots of Scabious. Wheat flour boiled in vinegar, and applied.

For the Sinews shrunk by Cramps. Garden tansy, boiled in oil, and applied.

For the Sinews shrunk by Cramps or otherwise. To extend, and make them pliable. Boil an handful of chickweed, and a handful of red rose leaves dried, in a quart of muscadine, until a fourth part be consumed, then put to them a pint of oil of trotters or sheeps feet: let them boil a good while, stirring them well; which being strained, anoint the grieved place therewith warm against the fire, rubbing it well with your hand, and bind also some of the herb, if you choose, to the place, and it will help in three times dressing.

For the Sinews shrunk by Cramps or Convulsions. The decoction of the roots of asparagus, in white wine, used to bathe the part with.

For stiff and benumbed Sinews. The decoction of the roots of asparagus, in white wine, used to bathe the part with. A decoction made of the leaves of mullein and of sage, marjoram, and chamomile flowers, used to bathe the places with.

For Stiffness of the Sinews from Cramps. A decoction made of the leaves of mullein, and of sage, marjoram, and chamomile flowers, used to bathe the places with.

For swelling of the Sinews. The roots of marsh mallows, boiled in wine, and drank.

For Inflammation and Swelling of the Sinews. Groundsel, boiled and made into a poultice, and applied, or the distilled water of the herb.

For Wounds of the Sinews. Ashes of the husks of garden beans, mixed with old hog's grease. The juice,

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or distilled water of groundsel, or the leaves and flowers used with some fine frankincense in powder. The kernels of walnuts when they are grown old.

To strengthen and comfort the Sinews. Ivy outwardly applied. Tree moss used in ointments, &c.

To warm and comfort the Sinews. Sweet marjoram used in ointments and plasters.

To warm cold Sinews that are troubled with the Palsy or Cramp. Garden sage boiled with other herbs, and used to bathe the part with.

BLEMISHES OF THE SKIN.

For Hardness of the Skin. The leaves of wheat meal applied with salt.

For Marks on the Skin. Pepperwort applied.

To remove Marks on the Skin and Flesh, from Bruises or Falls. Oil of bay berries. The herb or root of devil's bit, bruised and applied.

Against Roughness of Skin. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied, or the decoction of the herb used as a wash. The distilled water or juice of pimpernel, used to wash the part.

To make a rugged Skin smooth. The oil pressed from wheat, between two thick plates of iron or copper.

For Roughness or Scabbiness of the Skin. Mustard seed bruised and mixed with honey or wax, and applied.

For Spots on the Skin. Ointment made of the flowers or leaves of cowslips or peagles. The leaves of water cresses, or the juice applied at night, and washed away in the morning. The fresh roots of cuckow-point bruised and distilled with a little milk, and applied. The distilled water of the root and herb of docks applied. The distilled water of the leaves and roots of elecampane applied. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and root, of the yellow water flag, or an ointment made of the flowers. The juice or distilled

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water of flaxweed, or toad flax, applied by itself, or with the powder of lupines. Garlic. The distilled water of hawkweed. The distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. Oatmeal boiled in vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of pellitory of the wall. The distilled water of burnet saxifrage. The water that is gathered from the willow when it is in flower, the bark being slit.

For Marks and Spots on the Skin. The insolate oil of broom rape, wherein there hath been three or four repetitions of infusion of the top stalks with the flowers, strained and cleared. Powder of the roots of butter bur. Decoction of the lesser centaury, used as a wash. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, applied warm. The juice of onions used with vinegar. The root of Soloman's seal, or the distilled water of the whole plant. The juice of scurvy grass applied. The juice or distilled water of strawberries applied. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

To cleanse the Skin. The distilled water of hawkweed. The distilled water or juice of pimpernel. The leaves of vervain bruised, or the juice mixed with vinegar, or the distilled water used.

To cleanse the Skin, and make it Fair. The water that is found in the bladders of the leaves of the elm tree. The roots of Soloman's seal, or the distilled water of the whole plant.

To make the Skin clear and smooth. The juice or distilled water of strawberries, applied.

For other Blemishes of the Skin, see Black and Blue Marks, Discolourings, &c.

SLEEP.

To procure Sleep. Internal Remedies. The green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with honey or spikenard to correct it. The seed of soft rushes, but must be used cautiously.

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External Application. The juice of lettuces mixed or boiled with oil of roses, and applied to the forehead and temples, or the distilled water of the herb used.

To procure Rest and Sleep to Sick Persons. Internal Remedies. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory, in wine. A sirup made of garden poppy heads and seed, or the oil of the seed, or the empty shells of poppy heads, boiled in water and given, or the leaves boiled in like manner, and the herb, is generally used in treacle and mithridate, and in all other medicines for this purpose. Red roses.

External Applications. The milk, or cream of the kernels of peach stones, drawn forth with some vervain water, and applied to the forehead and temples, or the oil drawn from the kernels, anointed on the temples. Red rose water, and vinegar of roses mixed together, and used to smell to, or to moisten the nose and temples. A piece of red rose cake, moistened with red rose water, and vinegar of roses mixed together, and heated between a double folded cloth, with a little beaten nutmeg and poppy seed strewed upon the side that must lie next the forehead and temples, and bound thereto all night, or rose leaves and mint used instead of rose cake.

To procure Rest and Sleep to Bodies distempered. The leaves of dandelion chopped as pot herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth.

For those who have fallen into a deep Sleep. The seed of the cow parsnip burned under the nose.

Against fearful and troublesome Sleeps. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody.

For those who fancy they see strange Sights, and hear strange Voices in the Night. Two spoonfuls of the sirup of bugle, taken two hours after supper, when the person goes to bed. The flowers of cowslips or peagles preserved, or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning.

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To PROVOKE SNEEZING. The powder of the root of garden clary put into the nose. The root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce put into the nostrils. The juice, or powder of the root of stinking gladwin snuffed up the nose. The powder of sweet marjoram snuffed up the nose. Mustard seed applied to the nostrils, forehead, and temples. The powder of the herb or root of pellitory of Spain, snuffed up the nostrils.

FOR SORES.

The General Remedies are, the leaves, seed, or root of bistort, used in decoctions or lotions, or the distilled water of the herb used as a wash, and the powder of the root afterwards applied. The green buds, leaves, and branches of the bramble, or blackberry bush. The leaves of bugle bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied. The distilled water of the seed of devil's bit applied, especially if a little vitriol be dissolved therein. A salve made of winter green bruised, or the juice of the herb, boiled in hog's lard, or with salad oil and wax, and some turpentine added to it. The distilled water of mouse-ear used as a wash, or tents dipped therein and applied. The distilled water of nettles used as a wash. The roots of Soloman's seal bruised and applied. Lotions made of the leaves, and roots of strawberries. The juice or powder of the roots of tormentil put into ointments and plasters. Tutsan or park leaves used in lotions, balms, oils, or ointments.

The Particular Remedies are,

For fretting Sores. Decoction of the leaves of burdock, used as a fomentation, to stay the corroding quality, which must be afterwards anointed with an ointment made of the same liquor, hog's grease and vinegar boiled together. English gentian, or felwort. The juice of bramble or black berries, mixed with the juice of mulberries, and applied. Stone crop.

For hollow and Fistulous Sores. Wood betony bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied;

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some, however, recommend a little salt with it. The lesser centaury bruised and applied. Lady's mantle.

For old Sores. Internal Remedy. The herb and roots of celandine boiled in wine, with a few anniseeds, and drank often.

External Applications. The leaves and seed of agrimony stamped with old swine's grease, and applied. Wood betony bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied; some, however, recommend a little salt with it. The leaves of burdock. The decoction of coleworts. The juice of broom rape. The juice or distilled water of devil's bit. Dwarf elder. The decoction of the roots of elecampane. Fluxweed made into a salve. Golden rod. Lady's mantle. Birdlime made of the berries of the misletoe, mixed with equal parts of rosin, and wax, and applied. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or the decoction of the leaves or roots applied as a wash. Meadow rue bruised and applied, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. Decoction of the herb and roots of scabious. Tutsan or park leaves used in lotions, balms, oils, or ointments. The distilled water of vervain. Also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The decoction of thorough wax in water or wine, drank, and the place washed therewith, or the juice or green herb bruised or boiled by itself, or with other herbs in oil or hog's grease, and made into an ointment.

For old and inveterate Sores. The leaves of bugle bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied.

For pestiferous Sores. The distilled water of the herb, and flowers of garden succory, or the juice used as a wash.

For putrid Sores. The meal of the seed of darnel. The decoction of the roots of elecampane.

For painful Sores, with Heat and Putrefaction. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar and applied.

For running Sores. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of bistort, used as a wash. The decoction, juice, distilled water, or ointment of burnet, or the pow-

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der of the herb and root, or the powder of the seed mixed with the ointment. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar and applied. The decoction or ointment made of the leaves of the fig tree. Juice of the leaves or roots of stinking gladwin. The leaves of horehound used with honey. Knapweed. Juice of the leaves or roots, or decoction of them in vinegar of the monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. The juice or powder of wood sage. The powder of savine mixed with honey, and applied. Juice of the leaves and roots of tormentil used with a little vinegar. The distilled water of the young green leaves of the walnut tree in the end of May, used to bathe them with, by means of cloths or sponges, dipped therein, and applied every morning.

For fretting and running Sores. Decoction of the white beet in water, with some vinegar. Liverwort. One part of plantain water, and two parts of the brine of powdered beef, boiled together, and clarified.

For corrupt, foul, and running Sores. Cinquefoil, used in lotions or injections.

For old and inveterate running Sores. The powder of the root of sow fennel.

For old, moist, and corrupt running Sores. Wild tansy or silverweed.

For foul, corrupt, rotten Sores. Tormentil used in lotions and injections.

For spreading Sores. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild, drank.

For foul Ulcerous Sores. The distilled water of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb.

For Sores in the Sinewy Parts of the Body. The distilled water of comfrey.

To prevent dead Flesh from growing in foul Sores. The juice, or decoction of winter rocket or cresses, applied to them as a wash.

To stay the Fluxes of Humours unto Sores. Honey of red roses used in lotions. Oil of roses. The root of Soloman's seal bruised and applied.

For Inflammation in Sores. The distilled water of

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the loose strife, with spiked heads of flowers, applied as a wash, and a green leaf or two laid on in summer, or the dried leaves in winter. The distilled water of monk's rhubarb, bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb.

To allay Heat in Sores and Hurts. The juice of purslane used with oil of roses.

To repress the Heat and Sharpness of Humours flowing to Sores. Self heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other of the like wound herbs, used to wash or inject into them.

To ripen and break Sores. Onions and figs beaten together, and applied.

To cleanse Sores. Balm, the leaves, fruit, or root of briony. The leaves of wild carrots applied with honey. Fresh ground pine, or the juice applied with some honey. Privet used in lotions. Decoction of the leaves and branches of garden sage. Self heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other of like wound herbs, used as a wash, or to inject into them.

To cleanse and heal Sores. The leaves or juice of the leaves of sea coleworts applied. The decoction of crosswort used as a wash. The decoction of dovesfoot or cranesbill in wine. The juice or decoction of winter rocket or cresses, applied as a wash. Honey of red roses used in lotions.

To cleanse and heal old Sores. Wild campions. The lesser centaury bruised and applied. Juice of the leaves of foxgloves. The leaves of herb truelove. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, applied as a wash, and a green leaf or two laid on in summer, or the dried leaves in winter. Saracen's consound steeped in wine, and then distilled, or the simple distilled water of the herb, or the juice, or decoction applied. The juice of English tobacco put in.

To dry up the Moisture of Sores that are hard to be cured. The powder of the roots of butter bur applied.

For inward Sores. The leaves, seed, or roots of bistort, used in drinks. Tormentil, used in wound drinks. Tutsan or park leaves, used in wound drinks.

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Garden valerian. For Sores in any Particular Part, see Disorders of the Part.

To RESTORE LOST SPEECH. The spirit drawn from the flowers of lily of the valley, when distilled in wine. The decoction of rosemary in wine drank, and the temples bathed therewith, or the temples and nostrils touched with a drop or two of the chymical oil. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For the Loss of Speech by Resolution of the Tongue. Sweet marjoram.

FOR THE SPIRITS.

For Dulness of the Spirits. The decoction of germander. Garden sage, or a conserve made of the flowers.

Against low Spirits. The powder of feverfew taken in wine, with some oxymel.

To refresh and comfort the Fainting Spirits. Strawberries eaten.

To comfort and strengthen the decayed and fainting Spirits. The sirup made of the juice, or conserve of unripe quinces, with some spices added to it. Red rose water used in meat or broths, or to wash the temples, or to smell to, or to inhale the hot vapours. The distilled water of rosa solis, in wine.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE SPLEEN.

The General Remedies are, as Internal Remedies. Dodder of thyme. Garden hyssop, taken with figs and nitre. Decoction of the common, white, or golden maidenhair. Wild marjoram. The decoction of mouse ear, with succory and centaury, or the distilled water of the herb. Mustard seed taken either by itself or with

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other things, either in electuary or drink, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower. The distilled water of southernwood. Spleenwort. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. Conserve of the flowers of woodbine or honeysuckles, or the leaves or seed used. Wormwood. Also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

External Application. The leaves and roots of sciatica cresses.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The decoction of water fern drank, or boiled down to an oil or ointment, and applied.

The Particular Remedies, according to the nature of the complaint, are,

For Fluxes of the Spleen. The roots of tormentil.

For Hardness of the Spleen. Internal Remedies. The root of briony, corrected and used cautiously. The decoction of calamint, with some sugar put to it after it is made, the powder called *diacalaminthes*, or the compound sirup of calamint. The roots of the male, female, or water fern, bruised and boiled in mead or honeyed water, and drank. The juice of sow fennel. Germander taken with honey. Half a dram of the powder of the seed of stinking gladwin, taken in vinegar. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. The decoction of hawkweed and wild succory, in wine. The seed of madder taken in vinegar and honey. Polypody. One ounce in decoction, or one or two drams of the powder of the root taken fasting, in a cup of honeyed water. Yellow wall flowers. Also No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

External Applications. Water agrimony. The lesser centaury. A poultice made of the leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled and bruised, to which is added, some bean or barley flour, and oil of roses. Birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe, mixed with equal parts of rosin and wax. The roots, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree, boiled in wine, and applied. Ointment of thyme. A plaster made of wood applied to the region of the spleen.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application.

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Decoction of the archangels in wine drank, and the boiled herb applied hot to the region of the spleen, as a plaster, or the decoction applied with sponges.

For Obstructions of the Spleen. Alkanet. Decoction of the archangels in wine. The root of briony, corrected, and used cautiously. A sirup made of the juice of chamomile and sugar. See also Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen.

For Complaints arising from Obstructions of the Spleen. The decoction of pellitory of the wall.

For Pains of the Spleen. Ointment of thyme. A plaster made of woad applied to the region of the spleen. Also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

For Swellings of the Spleen. The root of briony, corrected, and used cautiously. The juice or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. Roots of the male, female, or water fern, bruised and boiled in mead or honeyed water, and drank. Half a dram of the powder of the seed of stinking gladwin, taken in vinegar. The seed of madder, taken in vinegar and honey. Powder of the root of English rhubarb, taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or put among other purges. The leaves and roots of strawberries, boiled in wine or water, and drank. Yellow wall flowers.

For hard Swellings of the Spleen. The roots of horse radish, bruised and applied to the place, or the distilled water of the herb and root drank, with a little sugar.

For Swellings or Tumours of the Spleen. The flowers of melilot and chamomile, used in poultices.

For Windiness of the Spleen. Internal Remedies. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. Rosemary, or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil taken. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

External Applications. Barley meal, boiled with melilot, and chamomile flowers, with some linseed, fenu-

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greek, and rue, in powder, applied warm to the region of the spleen. Juice of the young branches of broom made into an ointment with old hog's grease, and applied, or the young branches bruised, and heated in oil or hog's grease, and laid to the region of the spleen.

For painful and windy Swellings of the Spleen. The seed and roots of fennel.

To cleanse the Spleen. The juice of scurvygrass, taken in the spring, every morning fasting, in a cup of drink, or the decoction of the herb taken. Also No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

To cool the Spleen. Strawberries eaten.

To strengthen the Spleen. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

To purge and strengthen the Spleen. No. 2 of the Compound Medicines.

To defend the Heart against the noisome Vapours of the Spleen. Heart trefoil.

To waste the Spleen. The seed of wild rocket, taken in drink.

For those who are troubled with the Spleen. The fresh leaves of ivy boiled in vinegar, and applied warm to the side, or the continual drinking out of a cup made of ivy, so as the drink may stand some small time therein before it is drank.

For those who are splenetic. The powder of spear mint taken after meat. Pennyroyal applied with a little salt. Lie, made of the ashes of spleenwort, drank, or applied with outward remedies. The drinking out of a cup made of the wood of the tamarisk tree.

Spring Physic. Cleavers chopped small and boiled in water-gruel, and taken. Water cresses, eaten as salad, or water cress potage taken. The young leaves of dandelion eaten. Young nettle tops eaten. Tansies (made of the garden tansy, fried with eggs) eaten, or

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the herb boiled in wine and the decoction drank. The young plant of our lady's thistle, boiled and eaten. Also No. 3 of the Compound Medicines.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.

The General Remedies are, Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb taken. The decoction of red roses in wine, with the roses remaining therein applied to the stomach. Also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

The Particular Remedies for each disorder, &c. are,

For cold Disorders of the Stomach. Internal Remedies. Carraway seed. Sweet marjoram. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and root of masterwort. Rosemary, or one, two, or three drops, of the chemical oil taken, or the decoction, or powder of the herb in wine. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

External Applications. Oil of bay berries. Sweet marjoram.

For Excoriations of the Stomach. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used.

Against Gnawings in the Stomach. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used. Pennyroyal. The seed of bastard rhubarb, or english rhubarb. Saracen's consound, steeped in wine, and then distilled, and the distilled water drank. The distilled water of the flowers of the black thorn, or sloe bush, first steeped in sack for a night, and drawn therefrom by the heat of a bath, a small quantity of it being drank when the extremity of the pain is on the person afflicted.

For Heats of the Stomach. Barley water taken.

For Heat and Inflammation of the Stomach. Juice of the outer green husks of walnuts, boiled with honey, and taken.

For a hot choleric Stomach. Strawberries.

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For Obstructions of the Stomach. The decoction of crosswort, in wine.

For the Oppression of the Stomach. Wild or other pears, boiled with a little honey, and taken.

For Pains of the Stomach. Internal Remedies. Sow thistles. The roots of spignel, boiled in wine or water, and drank. Also No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

External Applications. Barley meal boiled with melilot and chamomile flowers, with some linseed, fenugreek, and rue, in powder, and applied warm to the stomach. Melilot applied fresh, or boiled with the yolk of a roasted egg, or fine flour, or poppy seed, or endive, and applied.

For Pains in the Stomach proceeding from Choler. The decoction of groundsel in wine or ale, or the juice taken in drink, or the distilled water of the herb, operates as an emetic.

For griping Pains of the Stomach. The seed of bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. Rupturewort. The distilled water of the flowers of the black thorn, or sloe bush, first steeped in sack for a night, and drawn therefrom by the heat of a bath, a small quantity of it being drank when the extremity of the pain is on the person afflicted.

For griping Pains of the Stomach coming of Choler. Lettuces, or the distilled water of the herb, or the seed.

For raw Humours in the Stomach. Costmary, or sweet maudlin, taken in a morning, fasting.

For raw and superfluous Moisture in the Stomach. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage taken in wine, or the seed taken.

For a sour Humour in the Stomach. Wild marjoram.

For Swellings in the Stomach. The root of spignel boiled in wine or water, and drank.

For a weak Stomach. Internal Remedies. Wood betony, green or dry, either the herb, root, or flowers, in broth, drink, or meat, or made into a conserve, sirup, distilled water, electuary, or powder. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in wine, and drank. The

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candied roots of sweet chervil. Lady's smock. Mustard used as sauce, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower. The old conserve of red roses. Wood sorrel, or a sirup made of the juice, or the distilled water of the herb taken. Young green walnuts, taken before they are half ripe, and preserved with sugar.

External Application. Rose leaves and mint, heated, and applied to the stomach.

For Weakness of the Stomach given to Casting. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water drank. The sirup made of the juice, or conserve of unripe quinces, with a little vinegar. Sirup made of dry red roses.

For those who have a weak Stomach, so as they cannot digest their Meat, or have no Appetite thereto, particularly useful to the aged. Take of mustard seed a dram, cinnamon as much, and having beaten them to powder, add half as much mastic in powder, and with gum arabic, dissolved in rose water, make it up into troches, of which the quantity of half a dram may be taken an hour or two before meals.

For Wind in the Stomach. Alehoof or ground ivy. Carraway seed. The roots of sweet chervil, boiled and eaten with oil and vinegar, or without oil. The fresh roots of elecampane, preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup, or conserve, or the powder of the root mixed with sugar, and taken. Wild or horse mint. Nep or catmint. Parsley, or the distilled water of the herb. The roots or seed of wild parsnips. Rosemary, or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil taken. Summer or winter savory. Garden tansy. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For swelling of the Stomach through Wind. Powder of the root of filipendula made into an electuary with honey.

To cleanse the Stomach. Powder of the root of English rhubarb taken in a draught of white wine, or the root steeped in the wine all night, and taken fasting, or put among other purges.

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To cleanse a foul Stomach by Vomit and Stool. Groundsel.

To comfort the Stomach. Thyme. Wild or mother of thyme.

To cool the Heat of the Stomach. Black bilberries, the juice of them made into a sirup, or the pulp made into a conserve. Cucumbers eaten. The decoction of the leaves, or juice, or distilled water of endive, or the seed taken. Ripe gooseberries eaten. Hart's tongue, or a sirup made of the herb. Hawkweed. A sirup made of the juice of hops and sugar. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb, by itself or with the powder of the herb or seed. Stewed prunes. Purslane, the seed, or juice, or the distilled water of the herb with a little sugar. Sow thistles. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory.

To cool a fainting hot Stomach. The juice or distilled water of kidneywort drank.

To digest and carry down bad Humours troubling the Stomach. Garden tansy fried with eggs (called a tansy), eaten.

To stay the Dissolution of the Stomach. Sow thistles, boiled in wine.

To purge and cleanse the Stomach of gross and tough Phlegm. The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with a little honey, drank.

To help the retentive Faculty of the Stomach. The decoction of yarrow drank.

To strengthen the Stomach. The decoction of the fresh inner bark of the black alder suffered to settle two or three days, until its yellow colour is turned black. The decoction, juice, or powder, of the roots of avens. Tart or sour cherries, dried. Costmary, or sweet maudlin, and are best taken in whey. English gentian, or felwort. Juniper berries. Lavender. Wild marjoram. Spear mint, or the distilled water of the herb. Quinces. Red roses. The cordial powders of red roses, called *diarrhoden abbatis* and *aromaticus rosarum.* Wild succory. Thistles boiled in wine, and

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drank. Wild or mother of thyme. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

To strengthen the Stomachs of old People. The roots of carraway eaten in the manner of parsnips.

To void Choler and Phlegm from the Stomach. Common, white, or golden maidenhair, used fresh.

To warm a cold Stomach. Alexander. The stalks or roots of angelica candied, and eaten fasting. The roots of avens steeped in wine, and drank every morning fasting. Garden chervil eaten. The roots of sweet chervil boiled and eaten with oil and vinegar, or without oil, or the candied roots eaten. Decoction of the leaves of wild clary. The fresh roots of elecampane, preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup or conserve, or the powder of the root mixed with sugar, and taken. Lady's smock. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage taken in wine, or the seed taken. Sauce alone, or jack by the hedge.

Herbs good for the Stomach. Spear mint. Parsley. Garden parsnips. Rosemary.

To purge the Stomach. See Purgative Medicines.

For Phlegm in the Stomach. See Phlegm.

For Rheum in the Stomach. See Rheum.

FOR THE STONE.

The General Remedies are, ashen keys. The distilled water of the husks of garden beans. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom made with wine; the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. The roots of burdock preserved with sugar and taken fasting, or at other times. Water caltrops, especially the nuts dried. Three or four good handfuls of the berries of winter cherries, either green, or fresh, or dried, put into so many gallons of ale or beer, when newly tunned up; and this drink to be taken daily, or the decoction of the berries in wine and water, or the

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powder of them taken in drink. Coralwort. Dwarf elder. Decoction of eringo roots in wine, or the distilled water of the herb, when young, or the decoction taken in a morning fasting, and at bed-time, for fifteen days together, or longer. Golden rod. The powder of the seed inside the berries of the hawthorn, taken in wine. Herb Robert. Decoction of the smooth, or leaved horsetail in wine. Ground moss boiled in wine, and drank. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. Two drams of the liquor that flows from the peach tree, on its being wounded, taken in the juice of lemons, or of radishes. Fifty kernels of peach stones, one hundred kernels of cherry stones, a handful of elder flowers, fresh or dried, and three pints of muscadine, to be set in a close pot in a bed of horse-dung for ten days, and afterwards distilled in a glass with a gentle fire, and kept for use; of which three or four ounces may be taken upon occasion at a time. Five ounces of the oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, with one ounce of muscadine. Garden radishes, or a sirup made of the juice of the roots. Winter rocket, or cresses. The seed of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge, bruised and boiled in wine, and drank warm. Sow thistles. Powder of the seed of star thistle, drank in wine. Our lady's thistle, the seed, or distilled water of the herb. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

To break the Stone. The General Remedies are, the decoction of the leaves of the ash tree in white wine. The bark of the root of the bay tree. The decoction of lady's bed-straw. Wood betony. The juice or distilled water of the young leaves of the birch tree, or the water that comes from the tree, being bored with an auger, and afterwards distilled. Decoction of the greater bird's foot, or the salt made from the herb. Decoction, or powder of the root of bramble or blackberry bush. Brooklime. The seed of burdock. The sirup or decoction of chamomile taken, or the juice of the herb injected into the bladder with a syringe, or, which is better, the salt made from the herb taken, half a dram in the morning, in a little white or Rhenish

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wine. Wild carrots, or the seed. The gum of cherry trees. Black cherries bruised with the stones, and distilled, and the water thereof drank. The decoction of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves together with them, or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening, with a little sugar. Chick pease, or cicers, boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. Water cresses. Fennel. The decoction of English gentian or felwort. The seed of gromel bruised and boiled in white wine, or in broth, or the like, or the powder of the seed taken therein; or when the seed is not to be had, the herb either boiled, or the juice of it drank. Young leaves of the gooseberry bush. The powder of ivy berries, taken in wine. Juniper berries. The juice or distilled water of kidneywort. Lady's smock. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and root of masterwort. Ground moss, boiled in wine, and drank. Mugwort. Parsley seed. Parsley piert, and may be used as a salad, or pickled. The gum of plum trees. The powder of the bark of the root of rest harrow, taken in wine, or the distilled water made in *balneo mariæ*, of four pounds of the roots, first sliced small, and afterwards steeped in a gallon of Canary wine, or the powder of the root made into an electuary, or lozenges, with sugar, or the bark of the fresh root boiled tender and beaten into a conserve with sugar. Powder of the briar ball drank; some burn it before taking it. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage, in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed), taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken. Powder of the seed of the star thistle, drank in wine. Our lady's thistle, the seed, or the distilled water of the herb. Wild or mother of thyme.

The Particular Remedies, according to where the stone is, &c. are,

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For the Stone in the Bladder. Dog's grass, boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised roots in white wine. Powder of the roots of elecampane, mixed with sugar, and taken. The decoction of feverfew, mixed with sugar or honey. Powder of the roots of filipendula, or the decoction of the roots, in white wine, with a little honey. Decoction of the leaves of nettles, in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. Three ounces of the juice of pellitory of the wall, taken at a time. Rupturewort. Samphire. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage, in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed), taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken. Spleenwort, or the distilled water of the herb. The great turnsole, boiled with cummin, and drank.

To break the Stone in the Bladder. The droppings of the vine, when it is cut in the spring (called the tears), drank two or three spoonfuls at a time, or the salt made from the leaves taken.

For the Stone in the Kidneys. Asparagus. Decoction or powder of the root of bramble or blackberry bush. The root of briony, corrected, and used cautiously. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in wine, and drank. Cabbages or coleworts, boiled twice, and an old cock boiled in the broth. The decoction of wild campions. Wild carrot seed. Garden chervil, taken in meat or drink. A piece of the root of columbine, eaten in a morning, fasting, for many days together. Dove's foot, or crane's bill. Powder of the roots of elecampane, mixed with sugar, and taken. The powder of the roots of filipendula, or the decoction of the roots, in white wine, with a little honey. Decoction of the flowers of the furze bush. Golden rod. The stones of the medlar made into powder, and drank in wine wherein some parsley roots have lain infused all night, or a little boiled. Spear mint. Three ounces of the juice of pellitory of the wall taken at a time. Samphire. Sopewort. Decoction of the roots of common

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sorrel, or wood sorrel, or the distilled water of the herb. Sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb, drank with sugar, or without, or the smoke taken by a pipe, fasting. The great turnsole, boiled with cummin, and drank. Also No. 4 of the Compound Medicines.

To break the Stone in the Kidneys. Decoction of the common, white, or golden maiden hair. The stones of the medlar made into a powder, and drank in wine, wherein some parsley roots have lain infused all night, or a little boiled. The distilled water of oak buds, or decoction of the leaves. The roots or seed of burnet saxifrage in decoction, or powder, or otherwise, or the seed made into comfits, in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water of the herb sweetened with sugar and drank.

For the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. All heal. The juice or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. The decoction of broom rape, in wine. The decoction of winter cherries, in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves, together with them, or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening with a little sugar. One dram of the powder of knotgrass, taken in wine for many days together, or the distilled water of the herb by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Pimpernel. The leaves or roots of marsh mallows, used in decoction, as a clyster.

For the Stone in the Reins. The juice or decoction of the young branches, or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in wine, and drank. The decoction of wild campions. The decoction of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit, or the leaves together with them, or the berries green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening. A piece of the root of columbine eaten in a morning fasting, for many days to-

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gether. Powder of the roots of elecampane mixed with sugar and taken. The decoction of feverfew, mixed with sugar or honey. The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with a little honey, or spikenard, to correct it. Golden rod. The leaves or roots of marsh mallows used in decoction, as a clyster. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. Rupture-wort. The decoction of the herb, or roots of the common white saxifrage, in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed), taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken. Sopewort. Decoction of the roots of common sorrel, or wood sorrel, or the distilled water of the herb. The distilled water of spleenwort. Garden tansy. The great turnsole, boiled with cummin, and drank.

For Pains of the Stone. Chamomile. Three or four good handfuls of the berries of winter cherries, either green or fresh, or dried, put into so many gallons of ale, or beer, when newly tunned up, and this drink to be taken daily, or the decoction of the berries in wine and water, or the powder of them, taken in drink. Fennel. The leaves or roots of marsh mallows used in decoction, as a clyster. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. Parsley seed. The leaves, or seed of sauce alone, or jack by the hedge, boiled and used in clysters.

For Pains from the Stone in the Kidneys. A sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or the smoke taken by a pipe, fasting.

To cause the Stone not to engender. Three or four good handfuls of the berries of winter cherries, either green or fresh, or dried, bruised and put into so many gallons of ale or beer, when newly tunned up, and this drink to be taken daily.

To hinder the growing again of the Stone. The juice or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom,

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or the powder of the seed, taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken.

For those troubled with the Stone. Bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. The distilled water of southernwood.

To prevent the Stone. The powder of French beans taken one dram at a time in white wine.

FOR STRANGLINGS IN ANY PART OF THE BODY, OR PROCEEDING OF PAINS IN THE CHEST OR SIDES. The powder of the root of garden valerian taken in drink, or the decoction of the root taken.

FOR THE STRANGURY. The herb or seed of Alexander. Angelica. The young buds or branches of asparagus, boiled in white wine. Decoction of the root of butcher's broom, made with wine; the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. The dried leaves of cock's head taken in wine. Decoction of the roots of eringo, taken in the morning, fasting, and at bed-time, for fifteen days, or the distilled water of the herb, when young, taken. Powder of the roots of filipendula, or the decoction of the roots in white wine, with a little honey. Powder of the roots of stinking gladwin, drank in wine. The seed of gromel bruised and boiled in wine, or in broth, or the like, or the powder of the seed taken therein, or when the seed is not to be had, the herb boiled, or the juice of it drank. Decoction of the smooth or leaved horsetail, in wine. Juniper berries. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb, by itself or with the powder of the herb or seed. Liquorice. The decoction of French mercury mixed with myrrh or pepper. Spear mint. One dram of the powder of parsley piert in white wine. The decoction of ground pine, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or the conserve of the flowers. One ounce of the powder of the bark of the white pop-

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lar drank. Winter rocket, or cresses. Rupturewort. The decoction of the herb or root of the common white saxifrage in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed), taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken. The roots of spignel boiled in wine or water, and drank. Spleenwort. The decoction of garden tansy, or the juice of the herb drank in wine. Garden valerian, dried and given to drink, or the decoction of the herb taken.

External Application. The leaves of French mercury applied.

To allay the Heat proceeding from the Strangury. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed.

For Sun Burnings. The juice or distilled water of the leaves of water betony applied. Ointment made of the flowers or leaves of cowslips, or peagles. Cucumbers bruised, and the water distilled from them applied as a wash. The juice of dragons distilled in a glass still in sand, mixed with vinegar, and applied. The distilled water of elder flowers. The distilled water of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily. The distilled water of pellitory of the wall. The distilled water of wild tansy, or silverweed. Ointment made of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckles, or the leaves or seed used.

FOR A SURFEIT. The decoction of angelica. The distilled water of the flowers of broom. The distilled water of the flowers of the wild poppy, or corn rose, drank morning and evening. Wormwood.

For a Surfeit from any particular cause, as Wine, Drunkenness, &c. See Wine, Drunkenness, &c.

To prevent a Surfeit. Cabbages, or coleworts, eaten beforehand.

To promote Sweat. The leaves of calamint boiled in wine, and drank. Chamomile flowers boiled in posset drink. The decoction of wood sage.

External Application. Cock's head, anointed with oil.

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FOR SWELLINGS.

The General Remedies are, brooklime, fried with butter and vinegar, and applied warm. Chamomile. Chickweed bruised, and applied, or the juice of the herb applied by means of cloths or sponges dipped therein, and as they dry, to have it fresh applied, or the leaves of chickweed boiled with marsh mallows, and made into a poultice with linseed and fenugreek, and applied. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and roots, of the yellow water flag, used as a fomentation, or an ointment made of the flowers. Hemlock applied. The leaves of henbane, boiled in wine and applied, or as a fomentation, warm, or the juice of the herb or seed, or the oil drawn from the seed, or the herb made into an ointment or plaster. The leaves of herb truelove applied. The common, white, or golden maiden hair, boiled in oil of chamomile. A poultice made of the leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled and bruised, to which is added some bean, or barley flour, and oil of roses. Sweet marjoram used in ointments or plasters. Melilot and chamomile flowers, used in poultices. French mercury, applied as a poultice. The decoction of ragwort. The root of English rhubarb, steeped and strained. The decoction of wood sage. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory, or the juice of the herb, or the leaves bruised and applied, especially if used with a little vinegar. The fresh leaves of violets, used with other herbs, in poultices and plasters. Yellow wallflowers applied.

The particular Remedies are,

For cold Swellings. Juice of the mild arsmart applied. Decoction of the herb and roots of scabious applied.

For hot Swellings. Leaves of the beech tree applied. Poultice made of water caltrops. The distilled water of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, applied by means of cloths wet therein. The leaves of daisies bruised and applied. The seed of endive ap-

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plied. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. Decoction of the leaves of the gooseberry bush. The distilled water of knotgrass. The juice of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil and applied, or the decoction of the herb used as a wash. Juice of the leaves of marigolds, mixed with vinegar, and used to bathe the place with. Oil of roses. Sponges or cloths wet in the juice of wood sorrel, and applied. Ointment made of thyme.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of violets in water and wine drank, or the leaves and flowers applied as a poultice to the place.

For hard Swellings. Oil made of chamomile flowers applied. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in vinegar, and applied. Mucilage of marsh mallow roots, and of linseed, and fenugreek put together, and used in poultices, ointments, or plasters. The decoction of ragwort. Decoction of the herb and roots of scabious applied. The seed and flowers of meadow trefoil boiled in water, and afterwards made into a poultice with some oil, and applied.

For red and painful Swellings. The juice of mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in old oil, and applied, or the decoction of the herb used as a wash.

For Inflammation in Swellings. Mucilage of marsh mallow roots, and of linseed, and fenugreek, put together, and used in poultices, ointments, or plasters.

For Swellings by Blows or Falls. A salve made of English tobacco.

To disperse Swellings. Mucilage of the seed of garden clary, made with water, applied.

To dissolve Swellings. Fresh leaves of the common alder applied. Red archangel, bruised with some salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. The leaves or juice of sea coleworts applied. Wild chervil bruised and applied. Oil, called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce, and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds. The roots of stinking gladwin boiled in vinegar, and laid on. Ointment of St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort.

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To dissolve hard Swellings. Balm applied with salt. Decoction of the herb and roots of the lesser celandine, or pilewort, or the herb made into an oil, ointment, or plaster. Fresh ground pine, or the decoction of the herb applied.

To ease Swellings. The leaves and seed of dill boiled and drank.

To ripen and dissolve Swellings. The flowers of white violets.

To ripen and break Swellings. The leaves of chickweed boiled with marsh mallows, and made into a poultice, with linseed and fenugreek. Garlic. The bread and leaven made of rye.

To repress the Heat and Sharpness of Humours flowing to Swellings. Self heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other of the like wound herbs, used to wash the part with.

For inward Swellings. Angelica.

For Swelling in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

FOR SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, OR VERTIGO. Internal Remedies. All heal. Juice of the white beet. The root of briony corrected and used cautiously. Carduus benedictus. The flowers of cowslips, or peagles, preserved or made into a conserve, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning. Nep, or catmint.

External Applications. Amara dulcis tied about the neck. Feverfew bruised, and applied to the crown of the head. The juice of sow fennel used with vinegar and rose water, or the juice, with a little euphorbium, put to the nose.

Both Internal Remedy and External Applications. The decoction of rosemary, in wine, drank, and the temples bathed therewith; or the temples and nostrils touched with a drop or two of the chemical oil. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

AGAINST SWOONING. Internal Remedies. Dodder of thyme. The seed of endive. Motherwort, or the

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sirup or conserve of the herb. Old conserve of red roses. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory. Heart trefoil.

External Applications. Pennyroyal applied to the nostrils with vinegar. The distilled water of our lady's thistle applied by means of cloths or sponges dipped therein to the region of the heart.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Lavender; two spoonfuls of the distilled water of the flowers drank, or applied to the temples and nostrils; but is not safe to be used when the body is replete with blood and humours.

Against frequent Swoonings. The flowers of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf* candied or made into a conserve, or the distilled water of the herb.

To prevent Swoonings. English gentian, or felwort.

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DISORDERS OF THE TEETH.

For the Tooth-Ach. All heal. Inner bark of the black alder, boiled in vinegar, and used as a wash. The juice of angelica put into the hollow tooth. A piece of the root or some of the seed of mild arsmart bruised and held to the aching tooth. Decoction of the roots of asparagus, in wine, held in the mouth. The decoction of balm used as a wash. Juice of the red beet put into the nostrils. The decoction of wood betony, in wine, gargled in the mouth. The root of bistort, pellitory of Spain, and burnt alum, of each a little quantity beaten small and made into a paste with honey, and a little piece thereof put into a hollow tooth, or held between the teeth. The oil or water that is drawn from the end of the green sticks of broom heated in the fire. The juice or decoction of celandine gargled between the aching teeth. Decoction of

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the roots of cinquefoil, in vinegar, held in the mouth, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves. A little of the juice of sow fennel, dissolved in wine, and put into the hollow tooth. Juice of the leaves of the fig tree put into the hollow tooth. Decoction of the root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce gargled in the mouth. The oil, ointment, or plaster made of henbane applied to the aching side. Garden hyssop, boiled in vinegar, and gargled in the mouth. The decoction of lavender gargled in the mouth. The decoction of the bark and leaves of the mulberry tree used to wash the mouth and teeth with, or the hardened juice of the root of the mulberry tree procured by slitting or cutting the root a little, and making a small hole in the ground next to it in the harvest time, for it will give out a certain juice which will be hardened the next day. The decoction of mullein used as a gargle. Mustard seed chewed in the mouth. The herb or dried root of pellitory of Spain chewed in the mouth. The juice of pellitory of the wall held a while in the mouth, or the distilled water of the herb drank with some sugar. Pennyroyal boiled in wine with honey and salt. The juice of pimpernel dropped into the ear on the contrary side of the pain. The roots of plantain and pellitory of Spain, beaten into powder, and put into the hollow teeth. The distilled water of purslane. Decoction of the root of rest harrow, made with some vinegar, gargled in the mouth. The decoction of bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb, with vinegar, gargled in the mouth. The seed of English tobacco. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree boiled in wine. Wild tansy, or silverweed, boiled in vinegar with honey and alum, and gargled in the mouth. The root of tormentil, made up with pellitory of Spain and alum, put into the hollow tooth. A piece of the green husk of walnuts put into the hollow tooth. The leaves of yarrow chewed in the mouth.

For the Tooth-Ach coming of Rheum. Decoction of the root of rest harrow, made with some vinegar, gargled in the mouth. Rosemary. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

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To stay the Flux of Humours causing the Tooth-Ach. The root of tormentil, made up with pellitory of Spain and alum, put into the hollow tooth.

For Defluxions of Blood about the Teeth. The decoction of medlars used to wash the teeth.

For Humours causing Pain and Swelling about the Teeth. The decoction of medlars used to wash the teeth with.

To cleanse the Teeth. Inner bark of the black alder, boiled in vinegar, used as a wash.

To fasten loose Teeth. Inner bark of the black alder, boiled in vinegar, used as a wash. Decoction of the roots of elecampane, in wine, gargled in the mouth; or the roots chewed in the mouth. The decoction of golden rod. The juice of purslane. The powder of the yellow threads in the middle of roses, with the distilled water of quinces and some vinegar of squills, used to wash and gargle the teeth with. Lotions or gargles made of the leaves and roots of strawberries. Wild tansy, or silverweed, boiled in vinegar with honey and alum, and gargled in the mouth.

For the ill Smell of the Teeth and Gums from Putrefaction. Rosemary. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

To preserve the Teeth from Putrefaction or Corruption. Decoction of the roots of elecampane, in wine, gargled in the mouth; or the root chewed in the mouth. The powder of the yellow threads in the middle of roses, with the distilled water of quinces and some vinegar of squills, used to wash and gargle the teeth.

To make the Teeth white. The ashes of burnt English tobacco. Ashes of the burnt branches of the vine used to rub the teeth with every morning.

To cause the Teeth to fall out without an Instrument. The powder of the root of celandine laid upon the aching, hollow, or loose tooth.

For a bruised Tendon. A poultice made of pellitory of the wall with mallows, and boiled in wine, mixed

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with wheat bran and bean flour with some oil, to be applied warm.

For Tenesmus. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein, or injected.

FOR THE TERMS, OR MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE.

The General Remedy is, Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice, which, by strengthening the womb, has the peculiar power of provoking the terms if they be stopped, and of stopping them if they flow immodemately.

The Particular Remedies are—

To provoke the Terms, or Menses, when stopped. Internal Remedies. All heal. Water agrimony. Alehoof or ground ivy. Alexander. Angelica. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. Wood betony mixed with honey. Bishop's weed. Brooklime. Decoction of the roots of butcher's broom made with wine: the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. Butter bur. Decoction of the flowers of cabbages or coleworts. The decoction of calamint. Chamomile flowers boiled in posset drink. Wild carrots, or the seed. Decoction of the flowery tops of the lesser centaury. Garden chervil taken in meat or drink. The roots of sweet chervil. Chick peas, or cicers, boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. The juice of garden clary drank in ale or beer. Water cresses. Powder of the root of cuckow-point taken in wine or other drink, or the juice or powder of the berries, or the wine wherein they have been boiled, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of the herb, or bruised seed of dill, in white wine. Devil's bit. Powder of the roots of elecampane, mixed with sugar, and taken. Decoction of the roots of eringo in white wine, or the distilled water of the herb when young. The seed of fennel. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of flax weed

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or toad flax in wine, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. Garlic. English gentian or felwort. Germander. Groundsel, or the distilled water of the herb. Half a dram of the seed of hops, in powder, taken in drink. Horehound. The powder of ivy berries taken in wine. Juniper berries. Lavender. The herb or seed of lovage. The common, white, or golden maidenhair. Wild marjoram. The decoction of French mercury. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. Mustard seed, or the distilled water of the herb when in flower. Onions. Parsley, or the seed. The decoction of pellitory of the wall. Pennyroyal boiled and drank, or drank in wine. Garden rue taken in meat or drink. Decoction of the leaves and branches of sage, or the conserve of the flowers. The decoction of wood sage. Summer or winter savory. The decoction of the herb or roots of the common white saxifrage in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed) taken in white wine or in the beforementioned decoction, or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken. The roots or seed of burnet saxifrage in decoction or powder, or otherwise; or the seed made into comfits in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank. The juice, or sirup made of the juice of smallage, or the root, used. The seed of southern wood bruised, heated in warm water, and drank. The roots of spignel: but if too much be taken it causes head ach. Garden tansy. Thyme. Wild or mother of thyme. The great turnsole, boiled with cummin, and drank. The decoction of garden valerian. Yellow wall flowers. Wormwood.

External Applications. The decoction of balm used to bathe with or sit in. Decoction of the roots of the common or dwarf elder used to sit thereon, or the berries boiled in wine. The decoction of the leaves and branches of madder used as a fomentation to sit over. Sweet marjoram applied as a pessary. The decoction of mugwort, with other herbs, used hot as a bath to sit over; or the juice of the herb, made up with myrrh, and applied as a pessary; or the root applied in like manner.

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Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Bay berries taken, or the decoction of the leaves and berries used as a bath to sit in. Decoction of the flowers of feverfew in wine, with a little nutmeg or mace put therein, and drank several times a day; or the hot fumes of the decoction of the herb, made with water or wine, used to sit over; and in some cases the herb applied warm to the private parts. The root of stinking gladwin, boiled in wine, and drank, or applied as a pessary. Nep or catmint taken inwardly, or used outwardly, either alone or with other convenient herbs, in a decoction to bathe with, or to sit over the hot fumes. The decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or outwardly applied with a little myrrh. Ground pine taken inwardly or outwardly applied, or the herb tunned up with new drink, or the distilled water of the herb, or conserve of the flowers.

Powerful Provokers of the Terms. Internal Remedies. Decoction of the leaves of anemone. One dram of the powder of the root of briony in white wine. The green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, boiled in water, and drank with some honey or spikenard to correct it. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and root of masterwort. Treacle, or mithridate mustard: but operates so powerfully as to suffocate the birth.

External Application. The root of black hellebore used as a pessary.

To stay the hot Fluxes of the Terms. The seed of common sorrel, or wood sorrel, or the decoction or powder of the root, or the distilled water of the herb.

To stop the Overflowing of the Terms or Menses. Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue given in the distilled water of oaken buds. Powder of the flowers of amaranthus. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. The conserve made of the flowers of the red archangel. The red beet. Red bilberries. Decoction of the green or dried leaves and brambles, or of the dried branches of the bramble or blackberry bush. Red blites. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or powder of the herb or root. One dram of the powder of chesnuts. The roots of cinquefoil, boiled

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in milk, and drank; or the distilled water of the roots and leaves taken. Decoction of the roots of comfrey in water or wine, or the sirup or distilled water of the roots, or a decoction of the leaves, though not so effectual. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. One dram of the powder of crab's claws taken every morning. Red darnel, boiled in red wine, and taken. Root of the yellow water flag. Fluellin. The decoction of golden rod, either green or dry, or the distilled water of the herb. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb. Two drams of the dried husks and shells of hazel nuts taken in red wine, or the red skin that covers the kernels taken. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. Powder of the berries of the holly. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Yellow loosestrife. Spear mint used often, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water drank. The leaves of moonwort boiled in red wine and drank. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. The distilled water of oaken buds, or the decoction of the leaves. Periwinkle. The juice of plantain clarified, and drank for several days together by itself or with other drink, or the decoction or powder of the roots or seed taken. Black seed of the garden poppy, boiled in wine, and drank. Purslane; the seed, juice of the herb, or distilled water with a little sugar. The flowers or leaves of the queen of the meadows. Red rattle grass, boiled in red wine, and drank. Red roses, or the powder of red roses, taken in steeled water or wine, or the powder of the yellow threads in the middle of roses drank in the distilled water of quinces. The seed of soft rushes toasted and drank in wine and water; but it causes the head-ach. Garden sage, according to Pliny. The root of Soloman's seal. Sanicle boiled in wine or water and drank. Shepherd's purse. The leaves and roots of strawberries, boiled in wine or water, and drank. The root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree,

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boiled in wine, and drank. The decoction of the bark of the root of the black thorn or sloe bush, or the decoction of the berries or sloes either fresh or dried, or a conserve made of the berries. The kernels of walnuts, when they are grown old, burned and taken in red wine, or the green husks used in the like manner. The decoction of yarrow in white wine.

External Applications. Decoction of the root of bistort in water, whereunto some pomegranate peels and flowers are added, injected into the matrix. The herb and roots of celandine bruised and bathed with oil of chamomile, and applied to the breasts. The decoction of medlars used as a bath to sit over. The decoction of tree moss, in wine, used to bathe with or to sit in. A pessary dipped in the juice of common nightshade, and applied. Fresh wild tansy, or silverweed, worn in the shoes next the skin.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Unripe mulberries dried and taken, or a branch of the tree taken when the moon is at the full and bound to the wrist. The distilled water of the flowers of privet drank or applied. The distilled water of tormentil drank, or injected with a syringe.

DISORDERS OF THE TESTICLES.

For Swelling of the Testicles. A cloth wet in the juice of common nightshade applied.

For Hardness and Swelling of the Testicles. The seed of hedge mustard applied.

FOR TETTERS AND RINGWORMS.

Internal Remedies. Decoction of the inner rind of the barberry tree in white wine, a quarter of a pint drank each morning. The juice of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, mixed with fumitory, and taken. The decoction of carduus benedictus. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. The compound sirup of damask roses. The decoction of the roots of

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scabious taken for forty days together, or one dram of the powder of the root taken at a time in whey, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers.

External Applications. The juice of celandine applied often. The meal of the seed of darnel used with salt and radish roots. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. The juice of French mercury, mixed with some vinegar, and applied. One part of plantain water, and two parts of the brine of powdered beef, boiled together and clarified. The gum or leaves of the plum tree, boiled in vinegar, and applied. Garden rue boiled in wine with some alum and honey. The powder of savine, mixed with honey, and applied. The juice of common sorrel, or wood sorrel, applied with a little vinegar, or the distilled water of the herb. The oil pressed from wheat between two thick plates of iron or copper.

To stop the Spreading of Tetters and Ringworms. Liverwort applied.

For running Tetters. Internal Remedy. The decoction of horehound.

External Applications. The leaves, fruit, and root of briony. The water found in the hollow places of decaying beech trees used as a wash.

To cleanse and heal Tetters. The leaves of horehound bruised, and boiled in old hog's grease, to an ointment.

To QUENCH THIRST. The mucilage of the seed of fleawort, made with rose water and a little sugar candy put to it. A posset made with the juice of houseleek. Lettuces, or the distilled water of the herb, or the seed. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers. The sour kind of plums. The juice of purslane, taken with some sugar or honey, or the distilled water of the herb with a little sugar. Common sorrel, or the decoction or powder of the roots, or the distilled water of the herb. Wood sorrel, or the sirup

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made of the juice, or the distilled water of the herb. Strawberries eaten. The herb or flowers of violets, when fresh, or the flowers, when dry; but the sirup of violets is of most use taken in some convenient liquor, and if a little of the juice or sirup of lemons, or a few drops of oil of vitriol, be put to it, it will be more effectual.

TO DRAW OUT THORNS, OR SPLINTERS. The leaves and seed of agrimony stamped with old swine's grease. Red archangel applied. Wood betony bruised and applied. The root of briony bruised and applied. Mucilage of the seed of garden clary, made with water, and applied. A poultice made of the meal of the seed of darnel applied. Roots of the male, female, or water fern, bruised, and boiled in oil or hog's grease, to an ointment. The root of stinking gladwin used with a little verdigrease and honey, and the great centaury root. The distilled water of the hawthorn applied by means of cloths or sponges wet therein. The green leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows, beaten with nitre, and applied. Mustard seed. Pimpernel. Scabious bruised, and applied. Southernwood bruised, and applied. Garden valerian.

To draw out Thorns, or Splinters, and heal the Place afterwards. The root of eringo bruised and boiled in hog's lard, and applied. Powder of the roots of sow fennel. The seed and leaves of mullein boiled in wine, and applied.

To abate the Swelling and Pain occasioned by Thorns or Splinters. The leaves of horehound bruised and boiled in old hog's grease, to an ointment.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE THROAT.

The General Remedies are, the herb, or seed of lovage. The distilled water of mustard, when in flower. Wormwood.

The particular Remedies are,

For Defluxions of Blood in the Throat. The decoction of medlars used to gargle the throat with.

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For Inflammation in the Throat. The ashes of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, boiled in mead or honeyed water, and used as a gargle. The juice, or sirup made of the juice of mulberries. Decoction of the leaves and root of mullein. The juice of nettles or distilled water of the herb. The juice of common nightshade, clarified and mixed with a little vinegar, and used to wash the throat.

External Application. The root of cuckow-point, mixed with bean flour, and applied to the throat.

For Heat and Inflammation of the Throat. The juice of the outer green husks of walnuts boiled with honey, and used as a gargle.

For Pains in the Throat. The decoction of red roses, in wine.

For Roughness of the Throat. The oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, as oil of almonds is made.

For a sore Throat. The decoction of alehoof, or ground ivy, with some honey and burnt alum, used as a gargle. The decoction of water caltrops used to wash the throat. The leaves of columbines used in lotions. The distilled water of fumitory, with a little water and oil of roses used as a gargle. Golden rod, used in lotions. Knapweed. The flowers of common mallows, or marsh mallows, boiled in oil or water, with a little honey and alum put to it used as a gargle. The juice, or sirup made of the juice of mulberries. The juice of nettles, or the distilled water of the herb. The decoction of pellitory of the wall, with a little honey added to it, used as a gargle. The decoction of ragwort used to wash the throat. Honey of red roses, used in gargles. A gargle made with garden sage, rosemary, honeysuckles, and plantain, boiled in wine or water, with some honey or alum put to it. The juice of smallage, put to honey of roses and barley water, and used as a gargle. The leaves of the black thorn, or sloe bush, made into lotions, to gargle the throat with, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries.

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For putrid Sores in the Throat. The green buds, leaves, and branches, of the bramble, or blackberry bush.

For Swellings in the Throat. The decoction of garden arrach drank, and the boiled herb outwardly applied to the throat. The leaves of the black thorn, or sloe bush, made into lotions, to gargle the throat with, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries.

For Humours in the Throat, causing Pain and Swelling. The decoction of medlars, used to gargle the throat with.

For Humours falling into the Throat, causing Swelling or Tumours. Decoction of the leaves and roots of sanicle in water, with a little honey put to it, used as a gargle.

For Ulcers in the Throat. The green buds, leaves, and branches, of the bramble, or blackberry bush. The ashes of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*, boiled in mead or honeyed water, and used as a gargle. Golden rod, used in lotions. The decoction of ragwort, used to wash the throat with. Saracen's consound, boiled in wine. The juice of smallage put to honey of roses and barley water, and used as a gargle.

For Ulcers and Cankers in the Throat. The seed of hedge mustard.

For putrid malignant Ulcers in the Throat. Decoction of the leaves and roots of sanicle in water, with a little honey put to it, used as a gargle.

To cleanse and heal Ulcers in the Throat. The juice of self heal, mixed with honey of roses.

OUTWARD DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

For Kernels in the Throat. Internal Remedy. The leaves of the black thorn, or sloe bush, made into lotions, to gargle the throat with, or the simple distilled water of the flowers, or the condensate juice of the sloes, or the distilled water of the green berries.

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External Applications. Cleavers boiled in hog's grease, and used as an ointment. The juice of wild or horse mint, laid on warm. Common sorrel, or wood sorrel, or the distilled water of the herb.

For hard Knots and Kernels, growing about the Throat. Mugwort, made up with hog's lard, into an ointment.

For Swellings under the Throat. The meal of barley and of fleawort boiled in water, and made into a poultice with honey and oil of lilies, applied warm.

For hard Swellings of the Throat. Balm applied with salt. Cleavers boiled in hog's grease, and used as an ointment.

For hot Swellings under the Throat. Common nightshade.

To dissolve Swellings about the Throat. Mustard seed applied.

To dissolve Swellings or Tumours of the Throat. Decoction of the root or leaves of mullein.

For Heat and Inflammation in the Almonds of the Throat. The decoction of the leaves or roots of bistort, or the seed bruised, or the juice of them applied; but the roots are most effectual.

For Swellings of the Almonds of the Throat. The juice of nettles gargled in the mouth and throat, or the distilled water of the herb.

For inveterate Swellings and Tumours of the Almonds and Throat. The decoction of devil's bit, with honey of roses put to it, used to gargle the mouth with often.

For Thrusts in the Body. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, made into an ointment in the following manner: to every ounce of the water add two drams of may butter, without salt, and of sugar and bees wax the same quantity of each, which must boil gently all together; and when thus brought to a proper consistence, let tents be dipped in the ointment after it is cold, and put into the wound,

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and the place covered with a linen cloth doubled, on which the ointment may be thinly spread.

For Thrusts or Pricks in the Body. An ointment made of alkanet.

For Thrusts or Stabs in the Body or Bowels. The decoction of the leaves, and flowers of bugle, made in wine, and taken inwardly.

To stop the Bleeding of Thrusts or Stabs. See Bleedings, or Hæmorrhages.

DISORDERS OF THE TONGUE.

For Roughness of the Tongue. Spear mint, with mead or honeyed water, rubbed on the tongue, or the distilled water of the herb. The oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, as oil of almonds is made. Mucilage taken from the seed of quinces boiled in a little water with a small quantity of sugar.

For Ulcers and Pustules in the Tongue. The decoction of daisies.

DISORDERS FROM LONG TRAVELLING.

For Pains from sore Travelling. The oil made of bay berries.

To refresh the Feet galled with Travelling. The fresh leaves of the common alder put under the feet.

For Weariness and Stiffness of the Joints and Sinews of the Legs, with long Travelling, or Running. The herb and flowers of lady's bedstraw made into an oil by being set in the sun, and changed after it has stood ten or twelve days, or into an ointment, by being boiled in *axunga*, or salad oil, with some wax melted therein, after it is strained, or the decoction of the herb and flowers of lady's bedstraw, used to bathe the feet with, or the white flowered lady's bedstraw used.

See also Weariness.

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AGAINST TREMBLINGS. The oil made of bay berries. The flowers of cowslips, or peagles.

FOR TUMOURS.

The General Remedies are, Brooklime, fried with butter and vinegar, and applied warm. Hemlock applied. The leaves of herb truelove applied. Melilot and chamomile flowers, used in poultices. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory, or the juice of the herb, or the leaves bruised and applied. The juice of sanicle outwardly applied, and the decoction or powder of the herb in drink taken.

The particular Remedies are,

For hard Tumours. A poultice made of the leaves of common mallows, or marsh mallows boiled and bruised, to which is added some bean or barley flour and oil of roses. Birdlime, made from the berries of the misletoe, applied. A salve made of English tobacco.

For hot Tumours. The seed of endive applied. Oil made of the flowers of the white or yellow water lily, as oil of roses is made. The juice or distilled water of pellitory of the wall, applied by means of cloths dipped therein.

To disperse Tumours. Mucilage of the seed of garden clary, made with water, and applied.

To dissolve Tumours. Red archangel, bruised with salt, vinegar, and hog's grease, and applied. Yellow archangel. The oil called *oleum irinum*, made of the great broad flag flower-de-luce and roots of the same, or the flaggy kinds. The roots of stinking gladwin boiled in vinegar, and laid on.

To mollify hard Tumours. The decoction of the bark of the root of the elm tree, used as a fomentation. Melilot boiled in wine, and applied by itself, or with the yolk of a roasted egg, or fine flour, or poppy seed, or endive.

To dissolve hard Tumours. The root of wold, weld, or dyer's weed.

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For Tumours in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

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FOR ULCERS.

The General Remedies are, the leaves of bugle bruised, and applied, or the juice of the herb applied. Ointment made of coralwort. Ointment made of the juice of dragons, distilled in a glass still in sand. A salve made of winter green, bruised, or the juice of the herb boiled in hog's lard, or with salad oil, and wax, and some turpentine added to it. Self heal; and is more effectual, if accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other of the like wound herbs, to wash or inject into them. Wood sorrel, or the distilled water of the herb. Lotions made of the leaves and roots of strawberries. Ointment of yarrow.

Internal Remedy. The wood of the tamarisk tree, used in the manner of lignum vitæ, or guaiacum.

The particular Remedies are,

For corroding Ulcers. Juice of the herb, or berries of the common nightshade, applied. Ointment of woad.

For creeping Ulcers, arising from hot, sharp Humours. Hemlock applied.

For fistulous Ulcers. Dwarf elder.

For foul Ulcers. Smooth or leaved horsetail. The powder of the root of the male, female, or water fern. Garlic. Powder of the root of black hellebore, strewed on the ulcer. The distilled water of knotgrass.

For foul Ulcers, hard to be cured. Winter green, or the distilled water of the herb.

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For fretting Ulcers. English gentian, or felwort. Red archangel. The juice of bramble, or black berries, mixed with the juice of mulberries, and applied. Juice of the herb, or berries of the common nightshade, applied. Stone crop. Decoction of the root, leaves, young branches, or bark of the tamarisk tree, with some honey put to it. Houseleek, or the distilled water of the herb. An ointment made of woad.

For the sharp Humours of fretting Ulcers. The seed of endive applied.

For fretting and creeping Ulcers. Hawkweed.

For hollow Ulcers. Yellow archangel. Red rattle grass. The oil pressed out of wheat between two thick plates of iron or copper, heated.

To dry up the virulent Moisture of hollow and corroding Ulcers. The distilled water of the herb and root of figwort.

For fistulous and hollow Ulcers. Wood betony, bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied; some recommend a little salt with it. The green herb of the lesser centaury bruised and applied. The queen of the meadows applied.

For inveterate Ulcers. The leaves and seed of agrimony, stamped with old swine's grease, and applied.

For malignant Ulcers. Juice of broom rape.

For moist Ulcers. The fresh root of comfrey, beaten small, and spread upon leather, and applied. The seed of dill, roasted or fried, and used in oils or plasters. The smooth or leaved horsetail. The common, white, or golden maidenhair, boiled in oil of chamomile. The juice or powder of wood sage. Ointment made of woad. Ointment of yarrow.

To dry up the Moisture of fistulous or foul and spreading Ulcers. Rupturewort applied.

To stay the moist Humours flowing to Ulcers hindering their healing. Lungwort, used in lotions.

For old Ulcers. Ointment of alkanet. Red archangel. Yellow archangel. The leaves of water betony, bruised and applied, or the juice of the leaves

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boiled with a little honey, and dipped therein, and the sores dressed therewith, or the distilled water of the leaves. Wood betony bruised and applied, or the juice applied; some recommend a little salt with it. The juice, decoction, distilled water, or ointment of burnet, or the powder of the herb and root. The leaves of burdock. The green herb of the lesser centaury bruised and applied. The juice or powder of cleavers. Golden rod. Herb Robert. Birdlime made of the berries of the misletoe, mixed with equal parts of rosin and wax, and applied. The decoction or distilled water of pimpernel applied. Decoction of the herb and roots of scabious applied. The ashes of southernwood applied, if the ulcer is without inflammation, but it makes the place smart. The decoction of thorough wax in water or wine, drank, and the place washed therewith, or the green herb bruised or boiled either by itself or with other herbs in oil, or hog's grease, and made into an ointment. Tutsan or park leaves used in lotions, balms, oils, or ointments. Vervain used with some honey, or the distilled water of the herb used.

For old cancerous Ulcers. The queen of the meadows applied.

For old and hollow Ulcers, hard to be cured. The juice, or decoction of plantain, made either by itself or other things of the like nature.

For old filthy, corroding, creeping Ulcers. The juice of celandine.

For old and inveterate Ulcers. The leaves of adder's tongue infused, or boiled in oil omphacine, or unripe olives set in the sun for certain days, or the green leaves sufficiently boiled in the said oil, which makes an excellent green balsam for this purpose, especially if a little fine, clear turpentine be dissolved therein. The leaves of bugle bruised and applied, or the juice applied.

For a putrified Ulcer. Make a great onion hollow, filling the place with good treacle, and afterwards roast it well in the embers, then, throwing away the outward skin, beat the remainder well together, and apply it.

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For those who have old putrified Ulcers. One dram of the powder of the root of asarabacca, taken in a quarter of a pint of white wine in the morning.

For filthy rotten Ulcers. The juice of masterwort dropped in, or tents dipped therein, and applied.

For foul, corrupt, rotten Ulcers. Tormentil used in lotions and injections.

For running Ulcers. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of bistort applied. Powder of the leaves of the bramble, or blackberry bush, strewed on them. The fresh root of comfrey, beaten small and spread upon leather, and applied. The smooth or leaved horsetail. The juice of English tobacco applied. The distilled water of the young green leaves of the walnut tree in the end of May, used to bathe them with by means of cloths, or sponges dipped therein, and applied every morning. Also No. 8 of the Compound Medicines.

For corrupt, foul, and running Ulcers. Cinquefoil used in lotions and injections.

For fretting and running Ulcers. The decoction of the white beet in water, with some vinegar. The decoction or distilled water of pimpernel applied.

For old spreading Ulcers. The juice, or decoction of moneywort, used to bathe or wash them with, or tents dipped therein and put into them.

To stay the Malignity of spreading and fretting Ulcers. The juice, decoction, powder, or distilled water, of mouse-ear.

For those spreading Ulcers called Noli me tangere. The distilled water of the whole herb, flowers, and root of the yellow water flag, used as a fomentation, or an ointment made of the flowers.

For hot and virulent Sores and Ulcers. The juice, or distilled water of chickweed.

For Exulceration from salt Phlegm and Humours. Fresh ivy leaves, boiled in wine, and applied as a wash.

For Inflammation in Ulcers. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers applied as

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a wash, and a green leaf or two laid on in summer, or the dried leaves in winter.

For Tumours, or Swellings of Ulcers. The oil pressed out of the kernels of plum stones, as oil of almonds is made.

To consume the dead Flesh in foul Ulcers. The powder of the root of black hellebore strewed upon the ulcer.

To prevent dead Flesh growing in foul Ulcers. The juice or decoction of winter rocket, or cresses, applied to them as a wash.

To consume the Hardness of Ulcers, causing them to heal better. The powder of the roots of rest harrow, strewed upon the brims of ulcers, or mixed with other convenient things, and applied.

To stay the Flux of Humours to Ulcers. Red rattle grass boiled in red wine, and drank.

To repress the Heat and Sharpness of Humours flowing to Ulcers. Self-heal, accompanied with bugle, sanicle, and other of the like wound herbs, used to wash, or inject into them.

To dry up the Fluxes of Humours in old fretting Ulcers, hindering their healing. Clown's woundwort.

To stay the spreading of Ulcers. The juice of alehoof, or ground ivy, boiled with a little honey and verdigrease, and applied. The juice of pellitory of the wall, made into a liniment with ceruse and oil of roses.

To cleanse Ulcers. The juice of alehoof or ground ivy, boiled with a little honey and verdigrease, and applied. An ointment made of the hedge hyssop. The green herb of the lesser centaury bruised and applied. The decoction of water cresses, used as a wash. Powder of the root of sow fennel applied. Germander, used with honey. The leaves of horehound, used with honey. Fresh ivy leaves, boiled in wine, and used as a wash. Ointment made of white lily roots and hog's grease. Fresh pennyroyal bruised and put into vinegar. Decoction of the leaves and branches of garden sage.

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The powder of savine, mixed with honey; but it prevents their healing. Yellow wall flowers.

To cleanse malignant and corroding Ulcers. The ointment made of the anemone.

To cleanse old fretting Ulcers and bring up the Flesh. Decoction or ointment made of the leaves of the fig tree.

To cleanse putrefied Ulcers. The mild arsmart.

To cleanse rotten and filthy Ulcers. The leaves of cuckow-point, either green or dry, or the juice of the herb applied. The juice of pellitory of the wall, made into a liniment with ceruse and oil of roses.

To cleanse putrid, stinking, foul, and malignant Ulcers. Fresh ground pine, or the juice of the herb, applied, with some honey.

To cleanse running Ulcers. Leaves of the wild carrot applied, with honey.

To cleanse and heal Ulcers. The leaves or juice of sea coleworts applied. The decoction of dove's foot, or crane's bill, in wine. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, applied as a wash, and a green leaf or two laid on in summer, or the dried leaves in winter.

To cleanse and heal filthy dead Ulcers. The juice, distilled water, or powder of angelica.

To cleanse and heal foul Ulcers. Fluellin. The distilled water of the loosestrife, with spiked heads of flowers, applied as a wash, and a green leaf or two laid on in summer, or the dried leaves in winter. The juice or decoction of winter rocket, or cresses, applied as a wash. The juice of smallage put to honey of roses and barley water, and used as a lotion. The juice of strawberries dropped into them, or the decoction of the herb and root used as a wash.

To draw, cleanse, and heal, any foul Ulcer. Wheat flour mixed with the yolk of an egg, honey, and turpentine.

To cleanse and heal foul, cancerous, or fistulous Ulcers. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed, or toad flax, put in with tents, or the parts washed or injected therewith.

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To cleanse and heal old Ulcers. Wild campions. A salve made of costmary, or sweet maudlin, by boiling the herb with olive oil, and adder's tongue with it, a little wax, rosin, and turpentine, being put to it after it is strained, to bring it to a proper consistence. The juice of fleawort, mixed with hog's grease. Fluellin. The leaves of herb truelove. The juice of ragwort. Saracen's consound, steeped in wine, and then distilled, or the simple distilled water of the herb, or the juice, or decoction, applied.

To cool the Heat of old Ulcers, and heal them. The distilled water of the green husks of walnuts, before they are half ripe, used to bathe them with.

To cleanse and heal filthy rotten Ulcers. The juice of masterwort dropped in them, or tents dipped therein, and applied.

To cover the naked Bones with Flesh, made bare by Ulcers. The juice or distilled water of angelica dropped in them, or tents wet therein, and applied; or the powder of the root applied. The root, either green or dry, of the flaggy kinds of flower-de-luce, applied.

For Ulcers in the inward Parts. The juice of moneywort, or powder of the herb, drank in water wherein hot steel has been often quenched, or the decoction of the green herb in wine or water, drank. The distilled water of orpine drank for several days together, or the root used. Pimpernel. The juice of ragwort. Sirup made of self heal. Decoction of the flowers of the common sorrel or wood sorrel, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb.

To ripen inward Ulcers. The decoction of scabious, green or dry, in wine, drank for some time together, or the sirup made of the juice and sugar, or distilled water of the herb and flowers.

For Ulcers in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

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FOR THE URINE.

To provoke Urine. All heal. Water agrimony. Alehoof, or ground ivy. The herb or seed of Alexander. The young buds or branches of asparagus, boiled in white wine. Ashen keys. The distilled water of the green husks of garden or field beans. French beans eaten. The decoction of lady's bedstraw. The white beet. Bishop's weed. Brooklime. The decoction of the roots of butcher's broom, made with wine; the common way of using it, however, is to boil the roots with parsley, and fennel, and smallage, in white wine, and drink the decoction, adding the like quantity of grass roots to them. Butter bur. Juice of the leaves of burdock, drank with honey. The decoction of calamint. The decoction of wild campions. Carduus benedictus Wild carrots, or the seed. Carraway seed, or the herb. Tart or sour cherries, dried. The decoction of winter cherries, in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves, together, with them, or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening, with a little sugar, or three or four good handfuls of the berries of winter cherries, either green or fresh, or dried, put into so many gallons of ale or beer, when newly tunned up, and this drink to be taken daily. Garden chervil taken in meat or drink. The seed or root of earth chesnuts. Chick pease, or cicers, boiled in water, and the cream of them drank. Coralwort. Water cresses. Powder of the root of cuckow-point, taken in wine or other drink, or the juice, or powder of the berries, or the wine wherein they have been boiled, or the distilled water of the herb. Cucumber seed. Dodder of thyme. Decoction of the berries of the common or dwarf elder, in wine. Decoction of the roots of eringo in wine, or the distilled water of the herb when young. Fennel, or the roots used in drinks or broths. Flax weed, or toad flax. Decoction of the flowers of the furze bush. Garlic. One dram of the powder of the seed of germander. One dram of ground-

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sel, taken in oxymel, after using a little exercise, or the distilled water of the herb taken. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated, or wild, or half a dram of the powder of the seed, taken in drink. Decoction of the smooth, or leaved horsetail, in wine. The powder of ivy berries taken in wine. The juice, or distilled water of kidney wort. The juice of knotgrass, or the distilled water of the herb by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. Lady's smock. Wild marjoram. Ground moss, boiled in wine, and drank. Motherwort, or the sirup, or conserve of the herb. The decoction of mustard seed, in wine, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower. Decoction of the leaves of nettles, in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. The powder of acorns, taken in wine. Parsley, or the seed. Garden parsnips eaten, or the root or seed of the wild parsnip used. Pimpernel. Winter rocket, or cresses. Bastard rhubarb, or English rhubarb. Garden rue, taken either in meat or drink. Decoction of the leaves and branches of garden sage, or the conserve of the flowers. The decoction of wood sage. Samphire. Summer or winter savory. Decoction of the herb, or roots of the common white saxifrage, in white wine, or the powder of the small kernelly roots (improperly called the seed), taken in white wine, or in the before-mentioned decoction; or the distilled water of the whole herb, roots, and flowers, taken. The roots or seed of burnet saxifrage, in decoction, or powder, or otherwise, or the seed made into comfits, in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank. The juice, or sirup made of the juice of smallage, or the root used. Sope wort. Sow thistles. The roots of spignel, but if too much be taken, it causes head-ach. Powder of the seed of the star thistle, drank in wine. The leaves and roots of strawberries boiled in wine or water, and drank. Sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, with sugar or without, or the smoke taken by a pipe fasting. Thistles boiled in wine and drank. Our lady's thistle, the seed, or distilled water of the herb.

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Wild, or mother of thyme. The great turnsole, boiled with cummin, and drank. Garden valerian, dried, and given in drink, or the decoction of the herb taken. Conserve of the flowers of the woodbine or honeysuckle, or the leaves or seed used. Wormwood.

To provoke Urine gently. Chamomile.

Powerful Provokers of Urine. Bay leaves and berries. The juice, or decoction of the young branches or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed, taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. The decoction of broom rape in wine. Costmary. The dodder found growing upon nettles in the west country. The seed of dog's grass. Decoction of the roots of the water fern in white wine. The juice, sirup, or distilled water of fumitory, or the decoction of the herb, made in whey, with some other opening roots and herbs, or the seed taken. English gentian, or felwort. Golden rod. Decoction of the roots of artichokes in wine, or the roots bruised and distilled in an alembic. Juniper berries. The herb or seed of lovage. The root, seed, or distilled water of the herb and root of masterwort. Sweet maudlin. The roots of parsley, especially if they be boiled and eaten as parsnips. Parsley piert, and may be used as a salad, or pickled. Wild rocket, but should not be used alone.

Provokers of Urine, operating also as powerful Purgatives. Asarabacca drank. The root of briony corrected, and used cautiously. The green root of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, boiled and drank.

Against the Difficulty of making Water. Germander taken with honey. The juice of hawkweed, taken in wine. The seed of southernwood bruised, heated in warm water, and drank. Groundsel taken in wine.

For those who void Urine by Drops. Filipendula, called also dropwort, from its use in this disorder. The decoction of the roots of eringo, taken in the morning, fasting, and at bedtime, for fifteen days, or the distilled water of the herb, when young, taken.

Against the Stoppage of Urine. Angelica. Cives prepared by the art of the alchymist. Dog's grass boiled and drank, or the decoction of the bruised roots

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in white wine. Powder of the roots of elecampane, mixed with sugar, and taken. Decoction of the roots of eringo taken in the morning, fasting, and at bed-time, for fifteen days, or the distilled water of the herb when young. Half a dram of the powder of the seed of stinking gladwin taken in wine. The seed of gromel bruised and boiled in wine, or in broth, or the like, or the powder of the seed taken therein, or when the seed is not to be had, the herb boiled, or the juice of it drank. The decoction of the herb and flowers of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, but more especially the seed drank in wine, with the juice of knot grass. Decoction of the common, white, or golden maiden hair. The decoction of sweet marjoram, made with some pellitory of Spain and long pepper, or with a little acorus or origanum. Mugwort. Decoction of the roots of mullein, in red wine, or in water wherein red hot steel has been often quenched. Three ounces of the juice of pellitory of the wall taken at a time. Garden radishes, or the sirup made of the juice of the roots. Powder of the bark of the root of rest harrow taken in wine, or the distilled water made in *balneo mariæ* of four pounds of the roots, first sliced small, and afterwards steeped in a gallon of canary wine, or the powder of the root made into an electuary, or lozenges, with sugar, or the bark of the fresh roots boiled tender, and beaten into a conserve, with sugar. Powder of the briar ball drank; some burn it before taking it. The roots of spignel boiled in wine or water, and drank. The water that is gathered from the willow when in flower, the bark being slit.

External Applications. Lavender flowers steeped in wine, and used to bathe with. Meadow trefoil bruised and heated between two tiles, and applied hot.

For all Disorders from the Stoppage of Urine. The decoction of garden tansy, or juice of the herb, taken in wine.

For Pains and Griefs of the Reins and Bladder, by the Stoppage of Urine. No. 6 of the Compound Medicines.

Against bloody Urine. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain. Wood betony. The thickened juice of pur-

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slane made into pills with the powders of gum tragacanth and gum arabic.

Against bloody and foul Urine. The decoction of agrimony, made with wine, and drank. The decoction of the berries of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves together, with them, or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening, with a little sugar.

Against bloody and foul Urine, from an Ulcer in the Reins or Bladder. Decoction of the leaves, or rather of the roots, or seed of plantain, or powder of the roots or seed.

Against the Heat and Sharpness of Urine, or Dysury. The decoction of the berries of winter cherries in wine and water, or the powder of them taken in drink, or the distilled water of the fruit or the leaves together with them, or the berries, green or dry, distilled with a little milk, and drank morning and evening, with a little sugar. The decoction of the leaves, or the juice, or distilled water of endive, or the seed, taken. Juniper-berries. Decoction of the roots of the white or yellow water lily, in wine and water, or the distilled water of the flowers. The seed or juice of purslane, or the distilled water of the herb taken with a little sugar. The leaves and roots of strawberries boiled in wine or water, and drank. The herb, or flowers of violets, when fresh, or the flowers, when dried.

Against the Heat of the Urine. Internal Remedies. Liquorice. One handful of the leaves, or roots of garden succory, boiled in wine or water, and a draught thereof drank fasting.

External Applications. Lettuces applied to the reins, with a little camphire, or the said place bathed with the juice of the herb, or the distilled water wherein some white sanders or red roses are put.

Against the ill Smell of the Urine. Thistles boiled in wine, and drank.

For those who cannot hold their Water. See Diabetes.

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Against the Evacuation of Blood through the Urinary Passages. See Bleedings, or hæmorrhages.

DISORDERS OF THE URINARY PASSAGES.

For Excoriations in the Urinary Parts. The decoction of the leaves, or the juice, or distilled water of endive, or the seed taken.

For Imposthumes and Ulcers in the Urinary Passages. Decoction of the leaves and roots of dandelion in white wine, or the leaves chopped as pot herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth, or the young leaves eaten in the spring.

To open the Passages of Urine. The roots of cowslips or peagles. Decoction of the leaves and roots of dandelion, in white wine, or the leaves chopped as pot herbs, with a few alisanders, and boiled in broth, or the young leaves eaten in the spring. Powder of the roots of filipendula, or the decoction of the roots, in white wine, with a little honey.

To cleanse the Passages of Urine. Cucumber seed. Decoction of the root of the water fern, in white wine. The distilled water made in *balneo mariæ*, of four pounds of the roots of rest harrow, first sliced small, and afterwards steeped in a gallon of Canary wine, or the powder of the roots made into an electuary, or lozenges, with sugar, or the bark of the fresh roots, boiled tender, and beaten into a conserve with sugar.

DISORDERS OF THE UVULA.

For the falling down of the Uvula, or Palate of the Mouth. A decoction made of equal parts of bay berries, hyssop, cummin seed, origanum, and euphorbium, with some honey, used to bathe the head with. The distilled water of hart's tongue gargled in the mouth. The decoction of spear mint, with rue, and coriander, gargled and held in the mouth. The juice, or sirup

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made of the juice of mulberries. Mustard seed used as a gargle, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower. The juice of nettles, or distilled water of the herb. Wild tansy, or silverweed, boiled in vinegar, with honey and alum, and used as a gargle.

For Swelling of the Uvula. Knapweed.

V.

DISORDERS OF THE VEINS.

For a Vein broken inwardly. The powder or dried leaves of the blue bottle taken. The decoction of fresh wood sage, made with wine. Knapweed.

For Veins that are cut. Wood betony, bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied.

For Ruptures of Veins. The sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort.

For Veins that are shrunk. Decoction of the herb and root of scabious, outwardly applied.

For Swelling of the Veins. A plaster made of clown's woundwort, to which may be added a little comfrey.

To stop the Bleeding of a Vein. See Bleedings, or Hæmorrhages.

FOR THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

Internal Remedies. The flowers of the white-flowered amaranthus. Carduus benedictus. Decoction of the roots of eringo, or the distilled water of the herb, when young. Fluellin. A strong decoction made of the herb and flowers of hearts-ease, or a sirup made of the herb. Hops, or the decoction of the tops, whether of the cultivated or wild. The compound sirup of

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damask roses. The decoction of wood sage. Sope wort. Distilled water of the star thistle. The wood of the tamarisk tree, used in the manner of lignum vitæ, or guaiacum. The juice or decoction of the herb and root of tormentil taken with some Venice treacle, and the person laid to sweat, or the decoction of the root taken.

External Application. The oil made of southern-wood put among the ointments that are used for this purpose.

For the venereal Heat of the Reins. The oil drawn from the seed of henbane applied, or an ointment or plaster made of the herb.

For venereal Sores. The powder of savine mixed with honey, and applied.

For Ulcers proceeding from the Venereal Disease. Fluellin used in ointments or plasters. The distilled water of the herb and root of hound's-tongue, used as a wash.

For running or spreading Scabs, Tetters, or Ring-worms, proceeding from the Venereal Disease. The decoction of the roots of scabious taken for forty days together, or one dram of the powder of the root taken at a time in whey, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb and sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers taken.

VENOM.

To expel Venom. The leaves, roots, or seed of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf*. The juice or decoction of the herb and root of tormentil, taken with some Venice treacle, and the person laid to sweat.

Remedies against Venom. The seed of hedge mustard. The root or seed of burnet saxifrage in decoction, or powder, or otherwise, or the seed made into comfits, in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water sweetened with sugar, and drank.

To resist Venom. Blue bottle taken in the water of

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plantain, horsetail, or the greater comfrey. Treacle, or mithridate mustard.

To cause venomous Things to become harmless. The leaves of garden rue, taken either by themselves or with figs and walnuts, called Mithridate's counter poison.

For the breaking of a Vessel. The sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort.

For the Sting or Bite of a Viper. The young tops and leaves of the ash tree taken inwardly, and some of them outwardly applied. Buckshorn, or buckshorn plantain, boiled in wine, and drank, and some of the leaves applied to the place. Viper's bugloss, or the distilled water of the herb, when in flower, taken inwardly, and outwardly applied. The bran of wheat or barley boiled in good vinegar, and applied.

For a lost Voice. Two spoonfuls of the distilled water of lavender flowers. The decoction of hedge mustard, or the juice of the herb made into a sirup or licking medicine, with honey or sugar. The liquor that drops from the peach tree, on its being wounded, taken in the decoction of coltsfoot, with some sweet wine and saffron. The sirup made of garden poppy heads and seed, or the oil of the seed.

VOMITING.

To stop vomiting. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue taken with the distilled water of horsetail. Black bilberries, a sirup made of the juice, or a conserve made of the pulp. Powder or decoction of the root of bistort, in wine. Calamint, taken in wine. The seed of dog's grass. Lady's mantle. Two or three branches of spear mint, taken in the juice of sour pomegranates, or the distilled water, or spirit of the herb taken. Moonwort. The powder of tree moss taken in wine. The decoction of oak bark, or powder of the cups of the

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acorn. Pennyroyal taken in water and vinegar, mixed together. The juice of purslane, or distilled water of the herb, with a little sugar. The flowers or leaves of the queen of the meadows. The cordial powders of red roses, called *diarrhodon abbatis* and *aromaticus rosarum*. One dram of the powder of rupturewort, taken every day in wine, or the decoction of the herb in wine, or the juice or distilled water of the green herb. The root of Soloman's seal. Wood sorrel, or the sirup made of the juice, or the distilled water of the herb. Wild or mother of thyme. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed, of the willow tree, in wine.

To stay the Provocation to vomit. Decoction of the leaves, bark, or seed, of the willow tree, in wine.

Against vomiting of Blood. Sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort. Decoction of the herb and flowers of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort, but more especially the seed drank in wine with the juice of knotgrass. The liquor that drops from the peach tree, on its being wounded, taken in the decoction of colts-foot with some sweet wine and saffron. Wild tansy, or silverweed.

To provoke vomiting, or Emetics. Asarabacca drank, or the juice of five or seven of the leaves taken in drink, or the root used which operates less forcibly. The juice or decoction of the young branches, or seed of broom, or the powder of the seed, taken in drink, or the distilled water of the flowers taken. Juice of the root of the common elder. The leaves or bark of the common, or dwarf elder, stripped upwards, as you gather it. The sirup made of peach flowers, as sirup of roses is made, or the conserve of the flowers.

To provoke vomiting when the Stomach is afflicted. Groundsel.

To repress the Heat caused by the Motion of the internal Parts in Vomits. Groundsel.

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W.

To warm Coldness in any Part. Penny-royal applied to the part.

To warm and comfort the outward Parts. Sweet marjoram used in ointments and salves that are intended for this purpose.

TO REMOVE WARTS. Buckshorn bruised and applied. The juice of celandine rubbed often on them. The milk that issueth from the leaves of the fig tree, or the branches where they are broken off, applied. The juice or distilled water of houseleek used often to bathe them with; and the skin of the leaves laid on afterwards. The leaves or juice of French mercury rubbed upon them. The water that drops from the hollow places of the black poplar applied. Garden rue, boiled in wine with some pepper and nitre, and used to rub the places with. The roots of fuller's thistle, or teazle, bruised and boiled in wine until it be thick, and kept in a brazen vessel, and afterwards spread as a salve, and applied. Ointment made of thyme. The seed and juice of the leaves of the great turnsole rubbed on them with a little salt. The leaves of wheat meal applied with salt. The burnt ashes of the bark of the willow tree mixed with vinegar.

To remove rough Warts. The juice of the leaves and flowers of mullein laid on, or the powder of the root rubbed on; but has no effect upon smooth warts.

For the Sting of a Wasp. Garden bazil applied. Bay berries. The leaves of common mallows, or of marsh mallows bruised or rubbed on the place. Summer or winter savory. Wormwood.

To remedy the ill Effects of drinking corrupt and stinking Waters. Garlic.

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FOR WEAKNESS.

The General Remedy is Wormwood.

The Particular Remedies are—

For Weakness after long Sickness. The flowers of borage, bugloss, or *langue-de-beuf* candied or made into a conserve, or the distilled water of the herb.

To comfort and strengthen any weak Part. Yellow wall flowers.

FOR WEARINESS.

The General Remedies are—The oil of bay berries, The decoction of chamomile used to bathe with.

The Particular Remedies are—

For Weariness from Travelling. One dram of the powder of wood betony taken with a little honey and some vinegar. The herb of English gentian, or felwort, steeped in wine, and the wine drank.

To refresh wearied Members. The juice of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or root used as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied.

FOR WENS. Balm applied with salt. Decoction of the herb and root of the lesser celandine, or the herb made into an oil, ointment, or plaster. Figwort, bruised and applied, and the decoction of the herb drank, or the ointment, and distilled water of the herb and root used, when the fresh herb cannot be obtained. Mugwort, made up into an ointment with hog's lard, and applied. The roots of fuller's thistle, or teazle, bruised and boiled in wine until it be thick, and kept in a brazen vessel, and afterwards spread as a salve, and applied. The seed and juice of the leaves of the great turnsole rubbed on with a little salt.

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FOR WHEALS. The juice of alehoof, or ground ivy. The oil of bay berries. Juice of the white beet. The decoction of coleworts applied. The juice of chickweed applied. The distilled water of coltsfoot simply, or with elder flowers and nightshade, applied by means of cloths wet therein. The juice or distilled water of flaxweed, or toad flax, applied by itself, or with the powder of lupines. The seed of fleawort applied with oil of roses and vinegar. The juice of fumitory and docks mingled with vinegar, and the places gently washed or wet therewith. Hemlock applied. The distilled water of pellitory of the wall applied. The water that drops from the hollow places of the black poplar. Purslane bruised and applied, especially if a little vinegar be put to it, or the juice of the herb used with oil of roses. Ointment of red roses. Garden rue, bruised with a few myrtle leaves, made up with wax, and applied. The juice or distilled water of sow thistles. Oil of southernwood boiled with barley meal, and applied. The juice or distilled water of strawberries applied. The distilled water of the herb and flowers of garden succory, the juice of the herb, or the leaves bruised and applied, especially if used with a little vinegar. Wormwood.

For red Wheals. The juice or distilled water of the smooth or leaved horsetail, warmed and used to bathe the places with.

AGAINST WHEESING. The powder of wood betony, mixed with pure honey. Decoction of the roots of butter bur, in wine. The fresh leaves, or juice, or sirup, made of the juice of colt's foot. The fresh roots of elecampane, preserved with sugar, or made into a sirup or conserve, or the powder of the root mixed with sugar, and taken. The seed of fennel. Powder of the roots of filipendula, made into an electuary with honey. Garden hyssop, boiled with rue and honey, and drank. A drink made of liquorice boiled with some maidenhair and figs, in clear water. The juice of liquorice, dissolved in rose water, with some gum tragacanth, and used as a licking medicine. Lungwort. The roots of marsh mallows boiled in wine, or honeyed water, and

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drank. The juice of hedge mustard made into a sirup, or licking medicine, with honey or sugar. The roots or leaves of nettles boiled, or the juice of either, or both made into an electuary with honey or sugar, or the distilled water of the herb. The dried herb of pellitory of the wall made up into an electuary with honey, or the juice or decoction of the herb made up with sugar or honey. The distilled water of the roots and leaves of polypody, with some sugar-candy, dissolved therein. Distilled water of rosa solis, in wine. Milk of the stalks of sow thistles taken in drink. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

FOR THE WHITES, OR FLOUR ALBUS. Internal Remedies. Juice of the leaves of adder's tongue, taken with the distilled water of oaken buds. The flowers of the white-flowered amaranthus. Conserve of the flowers of the white archangel. The red beet. White blites. The juice, decoction, or distilled water of burnet, or the powder of the herb or root. The roots of cinquefoil boiled in milk and drank, or the distilled water of the roots and leaves taken. Decoction of the roots of comfrey in water or wine, or the sirup or distilled water of the roots, or a decoction of the leaves, though not so effectual. One dram of the powder of the leaves of lavender cotton taken every morning, fasting. Liverwort, bruised and boiled in small beer, and drank. Spear mint, or the distilled water of the herb, used often. The leaves of moonwort boiled in red wine, and drank. The distilled water, or (which is better) the decoction of oak leaves. Purslane, or the seed, or juice of the herb, or distilled water, with a little sugar. The flowers or leaves of the queen of the meadows. Red roses. The dried pulp of hips, or fruit of the wild briar, made into powder and taken in drink. The flowers and leaves of rosemary taken daily, or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil. The root of Soloman's seal. Decoction of the herb and flowers with the seed and roots of meadow trefoil, taken for some time. The decoction of yarrow. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

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Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. Fresh wild tansy, or silverweed worn in the shoes next the skin, or the powder of the herb taken in some of the distilled water, but more especially if a little coral and ivory in powder be put to it. The distilled water of tormentil drank, or injected with a syringe.

FOR WHITLOES. The root of briony bruised with a little wine, and applied. Nailwort.

FOR A SURFEIT FROM DRINKING WINE. A draught of the same wine drank wherein a handful of ivy leaves, being first bruised, have been boiled.

WIND.

To expel Wind. Alexander. The herb or seed of angelica. Bay berries, or leaves. Bishop's weed. Wild carrots, or the seed. Carraway seed, or the herb. Black cherries bruised with the stones, and distilled, and the water thereof drank. The roots of sweet chervil. The seed of dill, or the decoction of the herb and bruised seed in white wine. Fennel. The juice of hawkweed taken in wine. Hemp seed, but must not be used too often. The berries of the holly. Juniper berries, or the chemical oil drawn from the berries, or ten or twelve of the ripe berries eaten every morning fasting. Half a dram at a time of the powder of the root of lovage taken in wine, or the seed taken. The flowers of melilot and chamomile used in clysters. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. Parsley seed. Rosemary, or one, two, or three drops of the chemical oil taken. The root, or seed of burnet saxifrage, in decoction, powder, or otherwise, or the seed made into comfits, in the manner of carraway seed, or the distilled water of the herb, sweetened with sugar, and drank. The seed or roots of smallage. The roots of spignel, boiled in wine or water, and drank. The sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb drank, or the smoak taken

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by a pipe, fasting. Thyme. Wild, or mother of thyme. Garden valerian. Oil pressed out of the kernels of walnuts taken, one or two ounces at a time. Also No. 5 of the Compound Medicines.

For Stitches from Wind. Ashen keys. The juice of the young branches of broom, made into an ointment with old hog's grease, and applied, or the young branches bruised and heated in oil or hog's grease, and laid to the side. The decoction of garden sage in wine used warm as a fomentation, and the boiled herb laid warm thereto.

For those troubled with Wind. Carraway comfits, once dipped in sugar, eaten, half a spoonful in the morning, fasting, and as many after each meal. The juice of sow fennel dissolved in wine, or put into an egg, and taken. The flowers of lavender steeped in wine, and the place bathed therewith.

For Wind in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

FOR DISORDERS OF THE WOMB.

The General Remedies are, Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. Motherwort, or the sirup, or conserve of the herb. Garden tansy boiled in ordinary beer, and the decoction drank.

The Particular Remedies, according to the nature of the complaint, are,

For cold Disorders of the Womb. Oil of bay berries outwardly applied. Sweet marjoram. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

For hot Disorders of the Womb. Plantain.

For Dislocation, or falling out of the Womb. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. The leaves or seed of burdock, applied to the crown of the head.

For Pains of the Womb. The juice of sow fennel.

For Windiness of the Womb. Sweet marjoram.

Against moist Slipperiness of the Womb, hindering

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Conception, or causing Miscarriage. The juice of garden sage, taken with a little salt.

To cleanse the Womb. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice and honey. The decoction of feverfew in white wine, or the sirup made of the herb.

To comfort the Womb. Wild, or mother of thyme.

To strengthen the Womb. Stinking arrach, or the sirup made of the juice. The decoction of feverfew in white wine, or the sirup made of the herb. Wild or mother of thyme. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

To draw the Womb which way you please. By the application of the leaf or seed of burdock, upwards by applying it to the crown of the head in case it falls out, or downwards, in fits of the mother, by applying it to the soles of the feet; or, if you would stay it in its place, apply it to the navel, and that is one good way to stay the child in it.

FOR WORMS.

The General Remedies are as Internal Remedies. All heal. Alkanet. Water agrimony. Bay berries or leaves. The seed of sea coleworts, bruised and drank. Calamint, taken with salt and honey. Powder of the root of devil's bit, taken in drink. Half a dram of the powder of English gentian, or felwort, taken in a morning in any convenient liquor. Hemp. Half a dram of the powder of the seed of hops, taken in drink. The powder or decoction of horehound. Powder of the seed of lavender cotton, taken in the manner of wormseed, or the herb steeped in milk, and the milk drank. The seed or root of smallage. Common sorrel or wood sorrel, or the seed, or decoction, or powder, of the roots, or the distilled water of the herb. The seed of the sea wormwood for weak bodies, and the seed of the common wormwood for those that are strong.

External Application. Hedge hyssop, used in ointments to anoint the belly with.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application.

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The leaves of the peach tree bruised and applied to the belly, or boiled in ale and drank. The Particular Remedies for worms are,

For Worms in the Belly. Internal Remedies. The decoction of wood betony in wine. The lesser centaury. The juice or decoction of the green roots of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce, with a little honey or spikenard to correct it. The flowery tops of germander steeped in a draught of white wine 24 hours, and drank. Garden hyssop taken with honey. Motherwort, or the sirup or conserve of the herb. Powder of the leaves of plantain, taken in drink. The seed of the wild rocket. The white worms found in the middle of briar balls, dried and made into a powder and drank. Garden rue boiled in wine to the consumption of half, and drank with a little honey. Thyme. Vervain, or the distilled water of it.

External Application. The powder of savine mixed with honey, and spread upon a piece of leather and applied to the navel.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. The white berries of the ivy, taken inwardly or applied outwardly.

For the flat and broad Worms in the Belly. Butter bur.

For Worms in the Belly and Stomach. Decoction of the roots of elecampane in wine, or the juice of the herb taken therein. The juice of fluxweed drank in wine, or the decoction drank, or the distilled water of the herb. Knotgrass boiled in wine and drank, or the distilled water of the herb taken by itself, or with the powder of the herb or seed. The sirup made of the juice of English tobacco, or the distilled water of the herb taken, or the smoak taken by a pipe fasting.

For the broad Worms in the Belly or Stomach. Old leaves of the walnut tree.

For the broad Worms in the Body. Root of the male, female, or water fern, bruised, and boiled in mead or honeyed water, and drank. The bark of the root of the mulberry tree.

For the long Worms in the Body. The root of the

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male, female, or water fern, bruised, and boiled in mead or honeyed water, and drank.

For Worms in Children. Internal Remedies. The leaves of bistort. The seed of costmary, or of sweet maudlin, or an infusion of the flowers, given two ounces at a time. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. The distilled water of dog's grass, alone, or with a little wormseed. Garlic. Juniper berries. Powder of the seed of lavender cotton, taken in the manner of wormseed, or the herb steeped in milk, and the milk drank. Decoction of the leaves of nettles in wine, or the seed, or distilled water of the herb. The roots of orchis. The water wherein onions have been steeped all night, drank fasting. The seed of purslane bruised and boiled in wine, or the juice of the herb, or the distilled water with a little sugar. Rupturewort. The seed or dried herb of southernwood. The seed of garden tansy, or juice of the herb taken in drink. The powder of tormentil taken in the juice of plantain. The seed of sea wormwood for weak bodies, and the seed of the common wormwood for those that are strong.

Both Internal Remedy and External Application. Horse radish, and also laid upon the belly, or the distilled water of the herb and root drank with a little sugar.

For Worms in Sores. Garden sage.

For Worms in putrid and filthy Ulcers. The mild arsmart. The juice or decoction of fluxweed, or the distilled water of the herb. Powder of the leaves of plantain boiled in wine.

FOR WOUNDS.

The General Remedies are, The roots of avens, green or dried, boiled in wine, and the place washed or bathed therewith. Birdsfoot. The juice, decoction, distilled water, or ointment, of burnet, or the powder of the herb and root. Ointment made of coralwort. Ointment made of the leaves of cowslips, or peagles and hog's-grease. Ointment made of crab's claws. An ointment

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made of the juice of dragons, distilled in a glass still in sand. Root of the male, female, or water fern, bruised, and boiled in oil, or hog's grease, to an ointment. The roots of stinking gladwin. Golden rod. Salve made of winter green, bruised, or the juice boiled with hog's lard, or with salad oil and wax, and some turpentine added to it. The juice, or distilled water of groundsel, or the leaves and flowers used with some fine frankincense, in powder. The distilled water of the herb and root of hound's tongue. Ointment made of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb used as a wash, or tents dipped therein and applied. The distilled water of nettles used as a wash. Plantain. Salve made of primrose leaves. The root of Soloman's seal. Self heal, used in unguents or plasters. Ointment made of shepherd's purse. Wood sorrel. Southernwood, according to the Germans. Meadow trefoil. Garden valerian. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb. Ointment made of yarrow.

Internal Medicine. The decoction of cudweed in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein.

Both Internal Remedies and External Applications. The leaves, seed, or roots of bistort, used in decoctions, drinks, or lotions. The great wild daisy, used in drinks or salves. The decoction of lady's mantle drank, and the wound washed therewith, or tents dipped therein and put into the wound. The decoction of thorough wax in water or wine, drank, and used to wash the place with, or the juice or green herb bruised, or boiled either by itself or with other herbs in oil or hog's lard, and made into an ointment. Tormentil used in wound drinks, or the juice or powder of the root put into ointments or plasters. Tutsan, or park leaves, used in drinks, lotions, balms, oils, or ointments. The Particular Remedies are,

To stop the Bleeding of Wounds. See Bleedings, or Hæmorrhages.

To stop the Bleeding of Wounds, and Cure them. Clown's woundwort. The leaves of cudweed, bruised and applied. Crosswort. Fluellin. The decoction of golden rod, green or dry, or the distilled water of the herb applied. Winter green, or the distilled water of the

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herb. Kidneywort. Knapweed. Powder of the leaves of the medlar strewed upon the wound. Wild or sour pears bound to the place.

For green Wounds. Ointment of alkanet. Ointment of adder's tongue. Alehoof or ground ivy, bruised and applied. Red archangel. The mild arsmart. Wood betony bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied. Bifoil or twablade. One blade. The green leaves, buds, or branches, of the bramble or blackberry bush. The juice of broom rape. The lesser centaury bruised and applied. Clown's woundwort. The root of comfrey bruised and applied. The leaves of cudweed bruised and applied. Crosswort. The juice or distilled water of devil's bit. Dovesfoot, or cranesbill, bruised and applied. Leaves of the elm tree bruised and applied, and bound on with its own bark, or the water that is found in the bladders of the leaves put into a glass close stopped, and set either in the earth or in dung for twenty-five days, setting the bottom of it on a layer of common salt, so that the fæces may settle, and the water become clear, which, applied with soft tents, is a singular and sovereign balm for green wounds. Powder of the root of sow fennel. Fluellin. The leaves of foxgloves bruised and bound to the place. Golden rod. The leaves of winter green bruised and applied, or the juice of the herb applied. Herb Robert. The leaves of herb truelove. Fresh garden hyssop bruised and mixed with a little sugar and applied. The leaves of hound's tongue bruised and applied, or the distilled water of the herb and roots. Fresh ivy leaves boiled in wine. The distilled water of knotgrass. Lady's mantle. The juice of masterwort dropped in, or tents dipped therein and applied. The juice or decoction of moneywort used to wash or bathe them with, or tents dipped therein and applied. Moonwort used in oils. Juice of the leaves of nettles, or the decoction of the leaves or root applied as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied. Oak leaves bruised and applied. Pellitory of the wall bruised and bound to the place for three days. The decoction or distilled water of pimpernel. Plantain. The juice of ragwort. Wood sage. The root of Soloman's seal

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bruised and applied. Sanicle. Saracen's consound steeped in wine and then distilled, or the simple distilled water of the herb, or the juice, or decoction, applied. Decoction of the herb and root of scabious applied. Self heal. English tobacco bruised and applied. Tutsan or park leaves, used in lotions, balms, oils, or ointments. The distilled water of vervain. Ointment made of yarrow.

For green Wounds, even if the Flesh is separated from the Bones. The juice of the leaves of nettles, or decoction of the leaves or roots applied as a wash, or the herb bruised and applied.

To solder up the Lips of green Wounds. Juice of the blue bottle put into them. The juice or powder of cleavers. Fluellin. The smooth or leaved horsetail. Ointment of St. John's wort, or of St. Peter's wort. Juice of the yellow loosestrife, applied. Mouse-ear, bruised and applied, or the distilled water of the herb. Powder of the leaves of the peach tree strewed on them. Wild, or sour pears, bound to the place. Pimpernel. Fresh ground pine, or the juice of the herb, applied with some honey. The root of Soloman's seal. Self heal. Wild tansy or silverweed.

To cool the Heat of green Wounds, and heal them. The distilled water of the green husks of walnuts, before they are half ripe, used to bathe the place with.

For old Wounds. Bifoil or twablade. One blade. Plantain.

For Wounds in the fleshy or sinewy parts of the Body. The distilled water of comfrey.

For Wounds kept from healing by moist Humours. Ointment made of daisies.

For Wounds from envenomed Weapons. The juice of masterwort dropped in them, or tents dipped therein and applied.

For inflammation in Wounds. A poultice made of bean flour. Crab's claws. Ointment made of daisies. Lady's mantle, or the decoction of the herb drank, and the wound washed therewith, or tents dipped therein and put into the wound. Orpine applied. The oil made from the flowers of privet, by infusion, and set in the

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sun. Vine leaves, boiled with barley meal into a poultice. Ointment made of yarrow.

For Swelling in Wounds. Crab's claws.

To temper the Heat of Wounds. Ointment made of the black poplar called *populeon*.

To dry up and restrain the Flux of Humours to Wounds. Root of Soloman's seal.

To stay the Sharpness of Humours in Wounds. The distilled water of orpine, or the root.

To cleanse and heal Wounds. The decoction of crosswort applied as a wash. The root, either green or in powder, of the flaggy kind of flower-de-luce. The juice of masterwort dropped in them, or tents dipped therein, and applied.

To conglutinate Wounds. Rupturewort applied.

To consolidate Wounds. The roots of dog's grass bruised and applied. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

For inward Wounds. Agrimony. Alehoof, or ground ivy. The fresh or dried roots of avens boiled in wine. The decoction of lady's bedstraw. The juice of wood betony. The leaves, seed, or roots of bistort, in decoctions or drinks. Decoction of the leaves and flowers of bugle, in wine. The juice, decoction, or distilled water, of burnet, or the powder of the herb or root. Sirup made of the juice of clown's woundwort. Decoction of the root of comfrey in water, or wine, or the sirup, or distilled water, of the roots, or the decoction of the leaves, though not so effectual. One dram of the powder of the root of coralwort taken every morning, in wine. The decoction of cudweed, in red wine, or the powder of the herb taken therein. Crosswort. The great wild daisy used in drinks. The decoction of dove's foot, or crane's bill, in wine. Golden rod. St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort, boiled in wine, and drank. The decoction of lady's mantle. Moonwort used in balsams. Mouse-ear, or the distilled water of the herb. Plantain. The juice of ragwort. Winter rocket, or cresses. Saracen's consound, boiled in wine and drank. The juice or decoction of scabious drank, or the sirup made of the juice of the herb and

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sugar, or the distilled water of the herb and flowers. The sirup made of self heal. Wild tansy, or silver-weed. The decoction of thorough wax in water or wine drank. Tormentil used in wound drinks. Tutsan, or park leaves used in wound drinks. Garden valerian. Vervain, or the distilled water of the herb.

To stop the bleeding of inward Wounds. See Bleedings, or Hæmorrhages.

To stop the bleeding of inward Wounds, and cure them. Cross wort. The decoction of dove's foot, or crane's bill, in wine.

Herbs good in Wound Drinks. Bird's foot. Bugle. The great wild daisy. Tormentil. Tutsan, or park leaves.

For Wounds in any particular Part. See Disorders of the Part.

TO REMOVE WRINKLES. The distilled water of the flowers of garden or field beans, or the meal or flour of them used. The ointment made of the flowers or leaves of cowslips, or peagles. The distilled water of hawkweed.

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COMPOUND MEDICINES

AND

PREPARATIONS FROM HERBS.

REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING PART.

No. 1.

Take a pound of the wood and leaves together, of amara-dulcis, or bitter sweet, bruise the wood, (which you may easily do) then put it in a pot, and put to it three pints of white wine; put on the pot-lid, and shut it close, then let it infuse hot over a gentle fire twelve hours, then strain it out; so you have a most excellent drink to open obstructions of the liver and spleen, to help difficulty of breath, bruises, and falls, and congealed blood in any part of the body, to help the yellow jaundice, the dropsy, and black jaundice, and to cleanse women newly brought to bed. You may drink a quarter of a pint of the infusion every morning; it purgeth the body very gently, and not churlishly, as some hold.

No. 2.

Take the dried inner bark of the black alder, and boil it with agrimony, wormwood, dodder, hops, and some fennel, with smallage, endive, and succory roots

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and take a reasonable draught every morning, for some time together.

It is very effectual against the jaundice, dropsy, and the evil disposition of the body; especially if some suitable purging medicine have been taken before, to void the grosser excrements: it purgeth and strengtheneth the liver and spleen, cleansing them from such evil humours and hardness as they are afflicted with.

No. 3.

In the spring time take a handful of each of the herbs before mentioned in No. 2, and add to them an handful of elder buds, and having bruised them all, boil them in a gallon of ordinary beer, when it is new, and having boiled them half an hour, add this to three gallons more, and let them work together, and drink a draught of it every morning, half a pint, or thereabouts.

It is an excellent purge for the spring, to consume the phlegmatic quality the winter hath left behind it, and withal to keep the body in health, and consume those evil humours which the heat of summer will readily stir up.

No. 4.

Take of the seeds of parsley, fennel, annise, and carraways, of each an ounce; of the roots of parsley, burnet saxifrage, and carraways, of each an ounce and a half; let the seeds be bruised, and the roots washed and cut small; let them lie all night in steep in a pottle of white wine, and in the morning be boiled in a close earthen vessel until a third part or more be wasted, which being strained and cleared, take four ounces thereof morning and evening, first and last, abstaining from drink after it for three hours.

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Tragus recommends this as an excellent medicine to help the jaundice and falling sickness, the dropsy and stone in the kidneys. It openeth obstructions of the liver and spleen, and expelleth the dropsy and jaundice by urine.

No. 5.

Take what quantity you will of the flowers of rosemary, and put them into a strong glass, close stopped, tie a fine linen cloth over the mouth, and turn the mouth down into another strong glass, which being set in the sun, an oil will distil down into the lower glass, to be preserved as precious for divers uses, both inward and outward, as a sovereign balm for all the diseases for which rosemary is recommended, to clear a dim sight, and to take away spots, marks, and scars, in the skin.

No. 6.

Take of nitre, pepper, and cummin seed, of each equal parts; of the leaves of garden rue, clean picked, as much in weight as all the other three; beat them well together, and put to it as much honey as will make it into an electuary, (but you must first steep your cummin seed in vinegar twenty-four hours, and then dry it, or rather toast it in a hot fire-shovel, or in an oven).

This is of the same virtue as Mithridates' counter poison, mentioned under the article *Resisters of Poison*, &c.; and is a remedy for the pains, or griefs of the chest, or stomach, of the spleen, belly, or sides, by wind or stitches; of the liver, by obstructions; of the reins and bladder, by the stopping of urine; and helpeth to extenuate fat, corpulent bodies.

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No. 7.

Take as many strawberries as you think fit, and put them into a distillatory, or body of glass fit for them, which being well closed, set it in a bed of horse dung for twelve or fourteen days, and afterwards distil it carefully, and keep it for use.

It is an excellent water for hot inflamed eyes, and to take away any skin or film that beginneth to grow over them, and for such other defects in them as may be helped by outward medicines.

No. 8.

Take the distilled fœces of English tobacco, having been bruised before distillation, and not distilled dry, and set it in warm dung for fourteen days, and afterwards hang it up in a bag in a wine cellar, and keep the liquor that distils therefrom for use.

It is singularly good for cramps, aches, the gout, and sciatica, and to heal itches, scabs, and running ulcers, cankers, and all foul sores whatsoever.

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APPLICATION

OF THE

VIRTUES OF HERBS

TO THE

CURE OF THE DISORDERS OF BEASTS AND OTHER ANIMALS.

For Bots in Cattle. English gentian, or felwort.

For Beasts whose Bones have been broken. Decoction of the roots of Soloman's seal, in wine, or the bruised root put into wine, or other drink, and after a night's infusion strained off and given them to drink.

For Cattle troubled with a Cough. A piece of the root of black hellebore put into a hole bored in the ear of the animal, and it helps in twenty four hours. Water agrimony.

For Dizziness in Cattle. Amara dulcis hung about the neck of the animal.

For Disorders of the Eyes in Beasts. The juice of celandine, field daisies, and ground ivy, clarified, and dropped into the eyes of the animal.

To destroy Lice in Beasts. Decoction of the herb or seed of henbane, or both, applied.

For Cattle that have taken Poison. A piece of the root of black hellebore put into a hole bored in the ear of the animal, and it helps in twenty-four hours time.

Remedy for Kine bitten in the Udder by any venomous Beast. The decoction of English gentian, or felwort, used to wash the place with.

For Worms in Beasts. Hemp.

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For Cattle, broken-winded. Water agrimony.

For broken-winded Horses. Lungwort, boiled in beer.

To drive away Flies from the Sores in Horses or other Cattle. The juice of the mild arsmart, or the herb applied to the sores.

To make a Horse travel well. A good handful of the hot biting arsmart put under the saddle.

Good Fodder for Kine. The leaves of the black alder. Beech nuts. The leaves of cock's head.

To cure Chickens of the Gall, and to relieve them when drooping. Flaxweed, or toad flax, laid in their water.

For sick Hogs. Water betony.

APPLICATION OF THE VIRTUES OF HERBS, TO THE DESTROYING, OR DRIVING AWAY, OF VERMIN, INSECTS, AND VENEMOUS CREATURES.

To destroy Fleas. The hot arsmart strewed in the chamber where they are.

To gather Fleas together, so as they may be destroyed. The leaves of the common alder gathered while the morning dew is upon them, and brought into the chamber troubled with fleas.

To drive away Flies, Wasps, &c. The smoke of water agrimony, the herb being burnt.

To drive away Flies and Gnats near Marshes, or in fenny Countries. The smoke of the yellow loosestrife, the herb being burned.

To drive away Serpents and Gnats in fenny Countries. The smoke of fern, the herb being burned.

To drive away venemous Serpents. Calamint either burned, or strewed in the chamber.

To drive away Serpents, or other venemous Creatures. The seed of southernwood taken in wine, or the smell of the herb being burnt.

To prevent Moths from destroying Clothes. Wormwood laid among the clothes.

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To prevent Rats or Mice from destroying Paper that is written on. A little wormwood mixed with the ink.

VIRTUES OF HERBS USEFUL IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To correct the Foul Air in any Place. Rosemary burned in the place.

To make Meat boil quick. Any kind of dock put into the pot with it.

To clarify new Drink, or thick Liquor. Alehoof or ground ivy tunned up with it, or put in.

Bait to catch Fish. The wild blite with long spiky heads of greenish seed.

Herbs used in odoriferous Waters, Powders, &c. Sweet marjoram. Damask roses.

CURIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY VIRTUES FORMERLY ATTRIBUTED TO HERBS.

To make a mad Bull tame. The remedy is, they say, to tie him to a fig tree.

To prevent Dogs from barking at One. The leaves of hound's tongue laid under the feet, according to Mizaldus.

To prevent Serpents hurting One. The herb dragons carried about one, according to Pliny and Dioscorides.

Preservative from being hurt by Lightning. Being near a fig tree.

To defend Houses from Lightning. Branches of the holly, according to Pliny.

Preservative from being hurt by Thunder and Lightning. Being near a bay tree, according to Mizaldus.

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Preservative from Fire and Lightning. Houseleek growing upon the places, according to Mizaldus.

To cause Love between Man and Wife. The leaves of periwinkle eaten by man and wife together.

To bring forth Male or Female Children. French mercury used inwardly or outwardly for three days together after conception, and the menses are stopped, viz. Male children if the male plant is used, and female children if the female plant is made use of,—according to Dioscorides and Theophrastus.

Against Witchcraft. Amara dulcis. Being near a bay tree, according to Mizaldus. Wood betony, according to Antonious Musa. The seed or berries of herb truelove, according to Matthiolus. Branches of the holly, according to Pliny. Misletoe, hung about the neck, according to Clusius.

Alkanet. Dioscorides says, that if any one that hath newly eaten of this herb do but spit in the mouth of a serpent, the serpent instantly dies.

Ash Tree. Gerard and Pliny affirm, that there is such an antipathy between the adder and this tree, that if an adder be encompassed round with ash tree leaves, she will sooner run through the fire than through the leaves.

Ivy. Cato says, that wine put into a cup made of ivy will soak through it, by reason of the antipathy between them.

Mint. They say that mints are extremely bad for wounded people, and that a wounded man that eats of it, his wound will never be cured.

Moonwort, is an herb which, they say, will open locks, and unshoe such horses as tread upon it.

Mouse-ear. By this herb and moonwort, alchymists have attempted to fix quicksilver.

Comfrey. The roots of this herb are said to be so powerful to consolidate and knit together, that if they be

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boiled with dissevered pieces of flesh in a pot, it will join them together again.

WILD MARJORAM. There is a deadly antipathy between adders and this herb.

COLEWORTS. They say that there is such an antipathy between the vine and coleworts that the one will die where the other grows. Cato, it is said, used no other physic than coleworts.

THE END.

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In the Press, and speedily will be Published

A

POCKET COMPANION

TO

HILL'S FAMILY HERBAL;

BEING

An Application

OF THE

VIRTUES OF ENGLISH PLANTS,

AND OF THE

DRUGS PRODUCED BY THE VEGETABLES OF OTHER COUNTRIES,

TO THE CURE OF DISORDERS.

On an entire new Plan.

EXHIBITING AT ONE VIEW THE SEVERAL HERBS, PARTS, OR PREPARATIONS OF HERBS, RECOMMENDED, AS ALSO THE VARIOUS DRUGS USED FOR THE CURE OF DISORDERS, UNDER THE HEADS OF THOSE DISORDERS THEY ARE INTENDED TO CURE.

The whole digested in Alphabetical Order, and forming a useful Compendium of Domestic Medicine.

FOR THE PRACTICE OF PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

Some brief Directions for the Gathering and Preserving Roots, Herbs, Flowers, and Seeds. The various Methods of Preparing these Simples for present and future Uses. Recipes for making Distilled Waters, Conserves, Sirups, Electuaries, Juleps, Draughts, &c. &c.

BY J. INGLE,

AUTHOR OF THE POCKET COMPANION TO CULPEPER'S HERBAL, OR ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.

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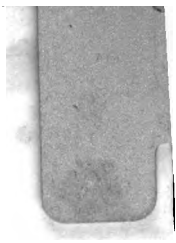

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